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RESTRICTION OF SUFFRAGE

Senator Pritchard Discusses the Democratic Scheme of Disfranchisement in the South.

DAMNABLE DEMOCRATIC DESIGNS.

The Democrats Have Not Only Deprived the Afro-American of the Right to Have His Vote Counted as Cast, But Have Used His Vote to Nullify the Vote of the White Man Who Favors Free Institutions.

The adoption of the amendment to our state constitution which has for its object the restriction of the right of suffrage marks another step on the part of the democracy of the south in its efforts to nullify the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States.

When the southern states were readmitted into the union after the late civil war it was expressly provided as a fundamental condition precedent to their right to representation in congress and in the electoral college, that neither of the said states should ever amend its constitution so as to abridge the right of any voter residing therein. The act in question was passed on the 28th day of July, 1868, and reads as follows:

"That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in congress as a State of the union when the legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th congress, known as article 14, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitution of neither of said States shall be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State, who are entitled to vote by the constitution thereof, herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been convicted under laws equally applicable to the inhabitants of all the States."

The foregoing leaves no doubt as to the condition upon which the southern states were re-admitted to the union. While it is a contract that is not binding in a strictly legal sense, in so far as the states are concerned, at the same time it is an agreement on the part of the citizens of those states that they will observe in good faith the principles enunciated in the fifteenth amendment. It is an obligation which those of us who live south of Mason and Dixon's line cannot afford to ignore.

The democratic party of the nation, in 1872, after the amendment in question had been ratified, declared in their party platform that they would oppose all efforts to reopen the questions growing out of the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. They declared as follows:

"1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, persuasion, religious or political.

"2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution."

In addition to making the foregoing declaration, they named Mr. Greeley as their standard bearer, and, in his letter of acceptance, among other things, he said:

"All the political rights which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, respected forevermore."

Since 1876 there has been a growing tendency on the part of the democratic leaders of the south, with the acquiescence of their party in the north, to disregard the provisions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. By one means or another, they have deprived thousands of white and colored republicans of the rights that are guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States. The process has been gradual, but at the same time it has been certain and effectual. At first their efforts were confined to states like South Carolina and Louisiana, but when they realized that they could with impunity deprive the people of their rights they became emboldened, and now the hydra-headed monster of violence and fraud is projecting itself into states wherein, heretofore, we have had reasonably fair election laws. The last election, in so far as eastern North Carolina is concerned, was a "roaring farce," and no democrat can be found who has the hardihood to say that it was a fair expression of the will of a majority of the voters of North Carolina.

Fifty counties, containing considerably less than half the white population of the state, and four-fifths of the negroes, gave a majority of 54,140 for the amendment; while 48 counties, containing more than half of the white population and only one-fifth of the negroes, gave 3,186 majority against the amendment.

Thus it will be seen that the democratic party of North Carolina has not only deprived the colored man of the right to have his vote counted as cast, but they have used the vote of the colored man to nullify the vote of the white man who is in favor of free institutions. These figures show that the cry of negro domination is a snare and a delusion, and that it is resorted to for the express purpose of enabling the democratic party in the south to prevent anything like a fair consideration of the great economic and financial questions that are now being discussed by the American people.

It is one of the many instances in which they have raised a false cry to becloud the situation, and thereby obscure the real questions at issue.

As an evidence of their inconsistency, I call attention to the fact that the democratic party obtained exclusive control of affairs in North Carolina in 1876, and continued in power until 1895, during which time there was no effort made by them to deprive any of our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States, but after the campaign of 1896 it became evident to the leaders of the democratic party that thousands of business men, as well as farmers and laborers, were beginning to realize that the principles of republicanism were best calculated to promote the real welfare of the country, and then it was that the leaders of the democratic party raised the cry of negro domination. By use of force and fraudulent methods they succeeded in obtaining control of our affairs, and securing the adoption of an amendment to our constitution which is in flagrant violation of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The situation is one that demands the earnest attention of everyone who is in favor of a republican form of government.

The American people are confronted with the proposition as to whether or not it is our duty as a nation to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. If we are not to enforce the amendment in question it should be abrogated at once. It would be unwise and unjust to abrogate the fifteenth amendment, and while the democrats favor its repeal they are afraid to say so in their platform. The issue is raised, and cannot be repressed or evaded, but demands an immediate settlement at the hands of the American people. The welfare of the people of the south is involved in its consideration and there can be no settled condition of affairs in that section of the country until the question has been settled one way or the other.

The democratic party of the south wields a wonderful influence in the electoral college as well as in the house of representatives, by virtue of the fact that our numerical strength is augmented by counting the negro as a citizen in the federal enumeration. It is unfair to count the negro in the federal enumeration, and thereby increase our representation in congress and in the electoral college, and then refuse to count his ballot. The proposition is illogical, and is in conflict with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and should not be tolerated for a moment.

It is amusing to hear our democratic friends talk about the "consent of the governed," in view of their conduct in North Carolina, South Carolina and other southern states, wherein, by resorting to unlawful methods, they have denied thousands of white and colored voters of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution.

In that section we are confronted with the rankest kind of imperialism, and the wonder is that Mr. Bryan does not take time to condemn those within our borders who deny the citizens of the United States the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled under the constitution which he has taken an oath time and again to maintain.

It is now in order for Mr. Bryan to inform the people of the United States as to whether he is in favor of the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States.

When the republican party was organized its mission was to free the slave, uplift the down-trodden and preserve the union, and to-day it stands for the enforcement of the rights of every American citizen in accordance with the provisions of the organic law of our land.

In its treatment of those who have become our wards as a result of the war with Spain it has been actuated by the same spirit which inspired its conduct at the time when it struck from the limbs of four and a half million human beings the shackles of slavery. It stands for human liberty, and where'er the stars and stripes are unfurled I believe it has the courage to secure the enforcement of all the rights that are guaranteed to an American citizen.

J. C. PRITCHARD.

Marshall, N. C.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Unjust Convictions and Sentences Condemned Justice Andrew J. Bradley on Constitutional Liberty.

If you want to see quick dispensation of justice, you have one to visit the Police Court of this city. Some of the sentences and convictions in this court are amazing and surprising to the people. The people, however, are satisfied that there is one Judge in the upper court—by the name of Andrew J. Bradley who has the moral courage to protect the people in their civil rights.

Justice Bradley, in the District Supreme Court, Monday made public his decision in connection with the writ of habeas corpus procedings recently instituted in behalf of Frank Norris, Lewis Baker, and David Collins, who were committed to the workhouse as vagrants October 3, after being arrested by Detectives Weedon and Horne in a B street lodging house. he writ was granted and the prisoners shortly afterward released.

The ruling of the court was as follows:

"Because the prosecution of these petitioners upon an information not under oath was in violation of the statute, and their detention and trial and sentence upon such information was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the entire proceeding was in excess of the jurisdiction of the Police Court; their imprisonment in the workhouse is unlawful; they are entitled to be discharged, and it is so ordered."

The petitioners were aroused from their beds in the lodging house about 11 o'clock of the night of October 5, forced to attire themselves and accompany the detectives to a police station. No charge was entered against their names at the time, but on the following morning they were arraigned in the Police Court as vagrants, convicted, and sentened to pay fines of $40 or serve 180 days in jail in each instance. In disposing of the case, Justice Bradley called attention to the fact that the act of Congress of June 17, 1860, provided that prosecutions in the Police Court should be made by information under oath; also that the judge "shall have power to issue process for arrest of persons against whom information shall have been filled or complaint made under oath." Justice Bradley is of the opinion that the statute makes it plain that there shall be camplaint under oath and an information filed before the warrant of arrest can be issued.

OVERRIDES CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARD.

In concluding his decision, Justice Bradley dealt with another phase of the question in the following manner: "If it be conceded that, where a party, is actually in custody and in the presence of the court, it would be a useless and idle formality to issue a warrant of arrest and take him formally into custody under that warrant, yet there must be formal substantive accusation to justify the detention of a snpposed offender, and although he is in custody, that formal accusation should contain all of the elements of substance and form that under the Constitution and laws are essential to the exercise of the power to issue a warrant of arrest. Otherwise the safeguards provided by the Constitution and statutes against 'unreasonable searches and seizures' would be of no value to the individual unlawfully arrested or detained in custody, save as a justification for a civil action for damages for false arrest and imprisonment."

NOTICE OF APPEAL GIVEN.

Immediately after the ruling was announced, counsel for the District of Columbia gave notice of an appeal, at the same time explaining that the appeal would not be pushed unless it should be found that the decision tends to have a far-reaching effect regarding certain previous Police Court convictions.

Howard Medical School Scholarship.

The Faculty of the Medical School of Howard University offer annually to graduates of the High School of this City two Scholarships—one in Pharmacy and one in Dentistry. These Scholarships guarantee the tuition for the full course. They were given this year to Benjamin F. Hailstorks, who was among his class leaders in scholarship, and James Slaughter, the efficient Captain of Company C, in the High School Battalion. These scholarships were granted to the pupils of the High School through the influence of Dr. Shadd, the Secretary of the Medical Faculty. Then he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools. This splendid School of Medicine has done much for this community but nothing more commendable than this generous annual offering to the graduates of the High School.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Some papers are claiming that Booker T. Washington is a Democrat. This is not true. Mr. Washington, in a speech in Washington, D. C., said: "I am not a politician, but I am a Republican." President McKinley and Mr. Washington are close friends.

DOING GOOD WORK.

Lyons and Cheatham working for McKinley and Expansion.—Lyons in the West and Cheatham in the East.

Register Lyons who has just returned from Southern Illinois, gives a glowing account of his campaign in Southern Illinois.

In speaking of his visit in that section of the West, he remarked, among otther things: that there is a town in Southern Illinois where all the municiple officers, with but one exception, are colored citizens. There is a colored mayor who presides over a population of 1800 people. The only white person who holds an office is a white man, and he is a Justice of the Peace, and he is working in harmony with the colored people. There are only 600 white people in this town and there is not the least friction among them Register Lyons also spoke to the sound money club of Illinois. His speech was full of logic and sound sense.

Recorder Cheatham has been in Maryland this week, and from all reports, he has been doing some very effective work.

BRYAN ATTACKS LABOR WAGES.

And the Democratic Platform Threatens Wages in All American Protected Industries—Reckless Assault on the Whole System of Protection.

When Bryan gets an idea on the brain there is no stopping him. Starting out as a rank free trader, in 1894, when told his policy would destroy the American rate of wages, he replied by flaunting ever the head of his printed speech the proverb:

"Better is little with righteousness than great revenues without right."

Surely workingmen must think of the devil quoting scripture when told they must come down in their wages and accept poverty in the name of right.

With equal fanaticism Bryan says now, the first thing he would like to do as president would be "to take off every dollar of protective tarift on the product of mills in trusts."

Here is the open threat to sweep a way all protection from nine-tenths of the protected manufactures of the country, for all that number are large corporations.

The Byran cut would be destructive to wages in the steel, iron, glass, tin plate, oil, lumber, sugar, paper, and other leading industries.

Bryan's threat is backed up by the Democratic platform in all its ruinous radicalism. It pledges that "our tariff laws be amended by placing the products of trusts on the free list."

There is a recipe for hard times. No discrimination between corporations, but absolute stripping of protection from all, even where a combination has reduced prices to the consumer.

The man who burned his barn to get rid of the rats was not half so reckless as is Bryan, who would endanger the wages of millions of employes in order to be revenged on a few thousand employers for opposing his ambition to be President.

Beware of Byran. His destruction of American wages and industry would be worse than the wreckage caused by the proverbial bull in the china shop.

MISS GIBBS WINS.

The Friends of Prof. Layton Indignant.

Miss Harriet A. Gibbs of Kansas who entered the recent examination for assistant music teacher, with Profs. T. L. Furby, J. T. Layton, and others, was the successful applicant says the committee. There is a great deal of disappointment among the people who were more than confident that Prof. Layton would have received the appointment. While Prof. Layton is not a pianist he is a singer and while Miss Gibbs is not a singer she is pianist and what the children want in the schools now is a first-class teacher who can impart singing. Prof. Layton has taught music very successfully in the public schools of this city. He is looked upon as one of the most accomplished. Prof. T. L. Furby has no equals as a teacher. He has a greatter control over his pupils than any music teacher that ever taught in the public schools. Miss Gibbs is a stranger to the people in this city. Her father, Judge Gibbs, is the United States Council at Tamatave, Madagascar. It claimed for the lady that she has superior musical ability more so than any lady in Washington and any who entered the recent examination. It will be remembered that Prof. Layton went into the examination some time ago and stood No. 2, while Miss Alice Strange Davis, the Committee said, stood No. 1. After the death of Mrs. Davis, Prof. Layton was entitled to the place, if what Mr. Gordon, one of the members of the Board of Education, said to the Editor of THE BEE, is true; that the Civil Service Rules would be followed in the appointment and promotion of teachers. The consenus of opinion is that Prof. Layton has not been treated fairly and there is some talk of an indignation meeting of the citizens. It is a notorious fact that Miss Gibbs' appointment was predicted in THE BEE long before an examination was suggested. Trustee Bundy is to blame for Prof. Layton's defeat. Had not Mr. Bundy, says the friends of Prof. Layton, offered a resolution for such an examination, it would not have given the Indu trial Committee an opportunity to have reported favorable on it. Miss Gibbs, so it is said, was Mrs. Francis' candidate, and Prof. Layton, Mr. Bundy's candidate.

COLORD HIGH SCHOOL CADETS.

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE HIGH SCHOOL BATTALION FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Major, Walter T. Ray; Adjutant, Roland Johnson; Serg. Major, Roscoe Orme Captains: Donley Hawkesworth, Co. "A," Clayton Banister, Co. "B," and Robert Mattingly, Co. "C." 1st Lieuts. Clarence Lewis, Co. "A," Arthur Turner, Co. "B" and William Tolson, Co. "C." 2nd Lieuts. Chester Jarvis, Co. "A," James Campbell Co. "B," and Frederick Morton, Co. "C." 1st ergents, William Maxwell, Co. "A," Rutherford Berryman, Co. "B," and Joseph Johnson, Co. "C." 2nd Sergts. Eugene Clark, Co. "A," Roscoe Brown Co. "B," and Earnest Lewis Co. "C." 3rd Sergts. Roscoe Wormley, Co. "A," Luther Sadgwar Co. "B," and Alfred Brent Co. "C." 4th Sergts. Oliver Burris Co. "A," Edward Tyson Co. "B," and Royal Munday Co. "C." 5th Sergts. Harry Tignor, Co. "A," Alphonso Lee, Co. "B," and William Fair, Co. "C." Corporals, Prince Beaman, William Tinney, Walter Dixon, Roscoe Vaughn, Thomas Johnson, John Ashton, James Lawson, Wendell Smith Josiah Henderson, William English, Ernest Pinn, and Russell Locke.

M'KINLEY, ROOSEVELT and HOME INDUSTRIES.

A CAMPAIGN SONG FOR 1900, COMPOSED BY R. C. O. BENJAMIN, EDITOR OF STANDARD, LEXINGTON, KY.

[For the W. Calvin Chase Republican Club.]

[Tune, "Hold the Fort."]

McKinley is our standard bearer,
A statesman, soldier, too;
Reverberated throughout the Nation,
Redoubtable and true.

CHURUS.

Hold the fort for home industries,
Bill and Tiddie will;
Sweep the States from Maine to Kansas,
By our votes they will.

Brilliant, valiant, great and noble,
See our leaders name;
On this mount of fame immortal,
North and South the same.

(CHORUS.)

Roosevelt, the bold Rough Rider,
On to victory grand,
Reassures a troubled Nation
Triumph is at hand.

(CHORUS.)

Loyal men of Massachusetts,
McKinley's acts adore,
And with Maine and California.
Sing from shore to shore.

(CHORUS.)

Iowa and Pennsylvania,
Colorado true,
Join and shout for Bill McKinley
And for Teddie, too

(CHORUS.)

Jersey, New York, Indiana,
Take Arkansas, hand,
And with Tennessee and Georgia
Praise Ohio's man.

(CHORUS.)

Illinois and Mississippi,
Now no more apart,
But with patriotic feeling,
And one in hand and heart.

(CHORUS.)

Oregon believes in fair play,
New Hampshire says, alas!
Old Kentucky can not count
The honest votes she cast.

(CHORUS.)

The Carolinas want protection,
Virginia wants the same;
Ohio guarantees the contract
In Bill McKinley's name.

(CHORUS.)

Now we'll wave the starry banner
Over every foe,
Shout hurrah for Bill and Teddie,
Hear the bugle blow.

Benjamin's Last Poem.

THE BRAVE BLACK MEN.

Afro-American Soldiers and Their Valor Lauded by Governor Roosevelt.

BELIEVES HE SAVED THE UNION.

"The Afro-American Soldier Has the Faculty of Coming to the Front When He Is Needed Most—He Is a First-Class Fighting Man."

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has explained to a reporter his reported antipathy to the Afro-American soldier. In Scribner's Magazine for April, 1899, there appeared an article by Mr. Roosevelt, which the democrats assert reflected upon the bravery of the Afro-American soldier. This article has been used as a campaign document, and has been widely circulated among the Afro-American people of the country. "The democrats have attempted to make a mountain out of a mole hill," said Gov. Roosevelt. "In the article referred to I made mention of an incident that happened at San Juan hill.

Case of a Captain's Order.

"I had orders to hold a certain position, and was supported by the Tenth cavalry (Afro-American). The position was uncertain, and we needed every man available to make the stand. Two or three of the Afro-American soldiers started to the rear in search of water, as ordered by their captain. I rebuked the captain for lessening our force, and commanded the men to remain. The statement I made after that, so near as I can remember, was 'I have orders to hold this hill, and I intend to do it. I will shoot any man that gives up this position.'

"This is the whole story in a nutshell, and the effort of the democrats to make political capital out of the simple incident shows what small campaign methods they are capable of using.

Praises Black Men's Bravery.

"My position with the Afro-American people is too well known for these political tricksters to undermine it. I would be the last man in the world to say anything against the Afro-American soldier, because I know of his bravery and his character. He saved my life at Santiago, and I have had occasion to say so in many articles and speeches. The rough riders were in a bad position when the Ninth and Tenth cavarly came rushing up the hill carrying everything before them.

"The Afro-American soldier has the faculty of coming to the front when he is needed most. In the civil war he came 400,000 strong, and I believe he saved the union. He has done excellent work in all of the Indian campaigns, and while I was in the west I had a number of opportunities of witnessing his wonderful work. He saved a massacre of the Seventh in 1890.

Their Help at San Juan Hill.

"At San Juan hill the Afro-American soldiers rendered an object lesson to all of the soldiers assembled there. They sung and fought and pushed the laggard troopers up the hill and the great victory at that point was theirs as much if not more than any of the soldiers there.

"The Afro-American man can vote for whom he pleases. He can follow the dictates of his own conscience. That is why he has the franchise, to exercise it, and use it for his best advantage and the advantage of the country, which he has served so honorably with his sword, but I take great pleasure in saying that he is a first-class fighting man."

Butter as a Laxative for Children.

H. Doerfler, in the "Muenchener Medicinische Wochenschrift," discusses the use of butter in the constipation of infants and children. Acting upon the theory that the torpidity of the intestine in such cases is caused by excessive feeding, and is not a disease, he uses the butter as a mechanical laxitive. He names as the advantages that children never refuse it, and that pallid cheeks grow rosy under its use. It has little effect after six years of age. From one-half to one teaspoonful is given to a child up to three months of age, and when regular bowel action is established, it is then used only every second or third day. A child of five months to a year should have 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls per day. The butter must be sweet and fresh, and it is important that it is not melted, since this changes its character.—Popular Science News.

A Texas Democratic paper says: "Who can wonder that the people of the South refuse to listen to the discordant and untimely howls of the disloyalists?" Is that the reason why Mr. Bryan makes no speeches in the south?

Bryan denied the report that he had promised a cabinet position to Croker. The fact seems to be that Bryan has promised nothing at all except to kick the colonial column out of the gold standard and to make the American flag in the Philippines look like a back-number porous plaster.

THEY SAY—

Be good to yourself.

Men are tricky some times.

I is the good man who sees no fault in you.

The suspicious person is a deceitful person.

The colored democrat is a man of many parts.

The Personal Liberty League has declared for McKinley.

The democratic party will soon be a thing of the past.

Speak kindly of your friends.

If you are not certain of a thin keep silent.

Nothing is more pleasing to the eye than an upright man.

The colored democrats in Mary- are still on the hog.

Mudd is making a strong fight in the State of Maryland.

If Maryland goes democratic it will show that Wellington is the boss.

McComas should show his power.

He must carry the state if he wants to show his power.

The District government is still keeping republicans out.

It is hoped that a few republicans will be appointed.

Never be certain of any thing.

If you are not sure that you are not right, don't go ahead.

There is no use of the negro going South to vote.

If you know what to say, then express yourself.

Justice Bradley turned the Police Court down again.

It is necessary for the President to make some changes in this branch of the Judiciary.

The world is full of trouble.

The colored politician is not in it.

He must take a back seat.

There is too much jealously among the negro politicians.

You cannot go into a State if an objection is made.

Colored politicians are very small sometimes.

Suppose white men objected to speakers coming into their State.

What would become of the government?

Colored men are more selfish than any other Nationality.

Ohio objects to the importation of colored speakers.

Dancy is in West Virginia doing well.

Some of the greatest speakers are from the South.

New York will go republican.

Wait until after the election and listen to "I told you so."

If you are right go ahead.

Read THE BEE and be happy.

Where They Dance in Church.

During the octaves of the festival of Corpus Christi and on the three last days of the carnival a strange scene takes place in the cathedral of Seville. On either side of the open space in front of the altar, within the iron screens, five boys dressed in the costume of the seventeenth century, with tunics of white and blue silk, hats looped up with a plume of feathers, scarfs fastened across the shoulders and silk mantles hanging behind, take their stand. Presently they begin a slow and measured movement, singing the while hymns to the patroness of Spain and keeping time with ivory castanets. For half an hour do they dance, and then the magnificent organ peals forth, the bells ring and the congregation that has assembled to view the dancing streams out of the cathedral.

Science Improves on Nature.

A diseased larynx caused loss of voice to a man in Sydney, Australia. Prof. Stuart, of the Universinty of Sydney, made an artificial larynx, and it can be so regulated as to make the voice soprano, tenor, contralto or bass, whichever the man chooses.

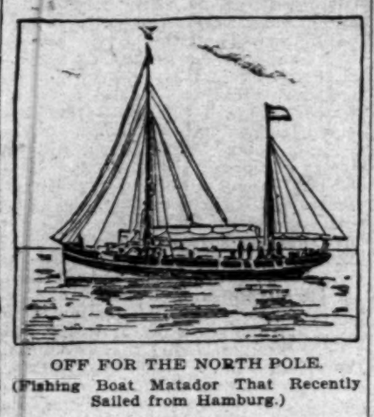
Shrewd Yankee Sportsmen.

In Maine the bounty on bears is paid on presenting the animal's nose; in New Hampshire the ears are shown. Some enterprising sportsmen exhibit the ears in one state and the nose in another, thus collecting double bounty.

A BOLD POLAR DASH.

German Sailor Has Departed for the Arctic Country in a Small Fishing Boat.

The latest polar expedition has just been undertaken by Capt. Bauendahl, a German sailor, who, with six companions, will attempt to force his way to the north pole in the Matador, an ordinary two-masted sailing vessel registering but 44 tons. The Matador is a rough-sea fishing boat, not incumbered with machinery. In this vessel the daring explorer departed on August 14 from Hamburg, his destination being Tromso, Norway, where he intends to take on board the necessary clothing



OFF FOR THE NORTH POLE.
(Fishing Boat Matador That Recently Sailed from Hamburg.)

and outfit. He will sail northward of Spitzbergen and will encounter the pack ice. He will pursue his course along the pack ice in the easterly direction through the open water channels, or will seek streams which will allow him to proceed further north. So long as the ice will permit Capt. Bauendahl will use his ship, but if fields of ice should oppose the Matador he will abandon it to its fate, and will travel northward with his crew and provisions over the ice. In case the Matador will not be able to enter the pack ice Bauendahl will place his ship in the Seven Islands and will attempt to go forward in small boats. As to whether the explorer will return on the Franz Josef Land route or by the way of Greenland will depend entirely upon the stream or ice opposition he may encounter.

The captain is of the opinion that he will come across traces of Andree on the route chosen by him, as the buoys have been found on the same path.

Bauendahl gives these motives for selecting this route: Nearly all the plans for the discovery of the north pole have failed owing to the ice masses which obstructed farther progress of a vessel. When the waters were open to advance the exploring party did not want to part with the vessel, as it served as a base for operations. No one has yet penetrated the pack ice north of Spitzbergen with a ship. Bauendahl holds that by going farther eastward instead of pushing directly north more favorable results could be secured in consequence of more favorable stream conditions. In case the expedition shall suffer a mishap, such as the sickness of one of the crew, the party will continue their journey on the moving ice. The captain does not fear the dangers of such a voyage. That this could be done, he claims, is amply demonstrated by the travels of the men of the Hansa and the Polaris. Plenty of food and fuel is only necessary.

The expense of the expedition, amounting to about 90,000 marks, will be entirely borne by Bauendahl, and nearly the whole of his fortune is spent on the daring venture. The salaries of the crew are also considerable.

EATS WITHOUT MOUTH.

Post-Nasal Feeding, as Practiced on a Youthful Patient in an Eastern Hospital.

John Fackenstock, the seven-year-old patient at the eastern district hospital, Williamsburg, is taking his meals, as he has been doing for several days,

EATS THROUGH NOSTRILS.
(Substitute of New York Scientists for a Mouth.)

through his nostrils. The boy, whose parents live at 66 Seigel street, was kicked in the mouth by a horse a few days ago, his teeth knocked out and his mouth so injured that he could not take food in the ordinary way, says the New York World.

Science stepped in where nature failed, and his life has since been sustained by the method known as post-nasal feeding, or by forcing food into the stomach by passing a tube through the nose into the oesophagus.

The apparatus consists of a piece of small rubber tubing about 15 inches long, to one end of which is attached a hard rubber funnel.

The liquid food is poured into the funnel, the tube is passed down the nostril to the oesophagus and thus the food is passed into the stomach.

It is rather a hard way of eating for a healthy boy, but young Fackenstock is thriving on it, and if no unlooked-for relapse happens until his mouth shall heal he will soon be all right again.

Loaned Money on a Coffin.

A Cardiff pawnbroker made a loan on a mahogany coffin with a gold monogram on the lid.

YOUR CREDIT
IS GOOD
AT
House & Herrmann

The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment Washington.

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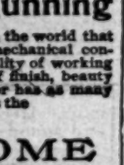

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It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or hurting to the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
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IN CELL WITH BEES.

It Was a Cell They Didn't Build, But They Resented Intrusion Just the Same.

The town of La Plata, Macon county, Mo., has been sued for $5,000 by John Bunch, a farmer living near that town, for personal injuries occasioned by a violent and continual attack of bumble bees while the plaintiff was an inmate of the town calaboose on the 23d of August.

The fair was running at La Plata that week, and Mr. Bunch, who is a very old man, was locked up for some slight infraction of the rules. As soon as the door was fastened the

ATTACKED ON EVERY SIDE.

jailer went to the races and Mr. Bunch was left to himself; but he soon found there were other tenants in the cell besides himself, and his intrusion was sharply resented. The other "jailbirds" were a large and active colony of bumble bees. Bunch picked up a stick and fought them off the best he could, but they were in such great numbers that his efforts were unavailing. They stung him over the eyes and he was soon blinded from the swelling and could do nothing but strike at random. Some of the insects got in his mouth as he cried for help and stung him so badly he could hardly breathe. He was attacked on every exposed portion of the body, and many of his tormentors got down in his clothing and roamed about at their own sweet will.

Bunch endured this torture for nine hours and had about lost consciousness when the jailer got back. It took the hardest sort of work by two physicians before Bunch could be brought around and the swelling counteracted. In his suit he charges that the town officials showed criminal carelessness in permitting the bees to build their nest in the cell and in not having some one on hand to respond to his call when he was attacked.

ACTOR LOSES CLOTHING.

Chicago Hotel Man Takes Thespian's Wearing Apparel for Unpaid Board Bill.

Until Friday evening Hugo Jawin, an actor, walked the boards of a Chicago theater and undertook the role of a mighty gladiator of Roman times. He smiled and bowed frequently to the audience and to him the life of a Thespian was all roses. He had left a happy home in Cleveland to shine before the footlights, but now, says the Chicago Chronicle, his only audience is a bed and a chair at the La Pierre hotel, Washington boulevard and Halsted street.

The actor gazed through the windows of his room on the top floor and yearned to wander out into the fresh air of the morning. But he could not. The door was not barricaded and there was no stalwart sentinel with fierce eyes and threatening sword to block his way. He was at liberty to

A GLADIATOR IN TROUBLE.

go forth if he so desired, but modesty prevented it. He was in deep trouble. He had no clothing to wear and no kindly being came to offer him any. Every article the Thespian owned was in the possession of Proprietor Jett.

All day the man of the stage strode up and down his room in scanty attire and wished himself back among the old folks once again. His manager, Fay Palmer, heard of the predicament and sought to rescue him, but Jett pointed to a bill for board saying that when it was settled he would restore the clothing. Palmer went to the Desplaines street police station and appealed to Capt. Shippy, but that official refused to interfere.

Rare Honor for a Soldier.

A Parisian street is to be named after Maj. Marchand, the hero of Fashoda. This is an honor rarely accorded in Paris to a living man.

JUMPS FOR A BRIDE.

Foolhardy Feat of a Young Cattleman and Lover.

Leaps from a Bridge 328 Feet High to Win His Sweetheart—Holds Belt as the Biggest Fool in All Texas.

A test of love extraordinary, a test wich forever casts into the shade the leap of the knightly lover into the pit of the lions to recover the glove which his lady love had dropped to test him, a test which makes the bold move of Young Lochinvar seem petty and foolish, was demanded of her lover by a belle of western Texas a few days ago. After the sir knight had recovered his lady's glove he threw it into her face and decided that he did not want her. And the case of Lochinvar was simply a bold piece of daring which any cowboy could have attempted and carried to a more brilliant finish. The Texas man won the girl he loved and also won, says the Chicago Tribune, the questionable title of being the biggest fool in Texas—and Texas is a big state.

In western Texas, where the Southern Pacific railway crosses the Pecos river, is a railway bridge that is one of the highest in the world, if not the highest. From the top of the bridge to the waters of the Pecos is a distance of 328 feet. From the river, or from any point of view which gives a perspective view of the bridge, it seems more like the work of fairy builders. The steel braces and girders look like spider webs, so far away are they.

Miss Lena Riners is the daughter of a wealthy ranchman of the Rio Grande valley, and is said to be a girl who could impel a man to do anything for one of her smiles, no matter how outlandish the task might be.

Miss Lena had many admirers, and it was only a question of time when the admirers became suitors. One of the most devoted and persistent suitors for the hand of the fair Texan was a young ranchman named Fred A. Darmon.

Two weeks ago a number of the young people of that neighborhood

FRED DARMON'S CRAZY LEAP.

went to the Pecos river near the high bridge for a little picnic. It did not fall to the lot of Darmon to take the girl of his heart to the picnic, for either through his failure to speak far enough in advance or through her capriciousness she was with another young man. However, that did not deter Darmon from paying his adored one such marked attention as to greatly annoy the one who had taken her to the grounds. The two strolled apart from the others, and no matter what the girl tried to talk about the stockman was sure to end up with one more declaration of his great love. Finally Miss Lena turned upon him and demanded that he do something to prove all that he had been saying. If he really loved her so much, show her how much.

"Would you marry me if I should jump off that bridge?" the lover asked.

"Of course I would," the girl replied, not thinking for a second that he would take her at her word.

They were called back to the rest of the crowd the next minute and soon Darmon was missed. He was spied on the bridge, over 300 feet above them, looking like a speck against the sky. He took off his coat, waved his arms at the people below, mounted the rail, and to the horror of all leaped into the depths. The girl who had provoked him to the deed did the proper thing and fainted. The others held their breath, while the foolhardy lover came down. Over and over he turned like a ball, but when within a few feet of the water he stiffened out, placed his hands above his head as a diver would, and plunged into the 40 feet of water head first. Nobody expected he would survive the leap, and one of the young men threw off his shoes and outer clothing ready to swim after the body. To his surprise the diver appeared at the surface, and with a few strokes the rescuer grasped him by the hair and dragged him to shore. The mad lover was unconscious, but soon began to breathe under the vigorous rubbing he received, and was able to mutter some inquiry about Lena. The young woman recovered from her swoon about the same time.

"Will you marry me now, Lena?" demanded the wet lover.

"Yes, I am ready to marry you at any moment, but, Fred, I am afraid that you are crazy," and the girl bent over the man who had dared so much for her.

The others, disgusted at the breaking up of their picnic, were ready to admit with the girl the young man was crazy. In any event, he holds the record for lofty bridge jumping, and a bride was his prize.

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For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Express, 10.05 a.m. Vestibuled Limited 3 45 p.m. Express, 1:10 night, daily.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, 10.50 a. m. 8.30 a.m. and 1.00 a. m., daily.

For Columbus, 8.05 p. m., daily.

For Winchester and way stations, †8.35 a. m. 3.45, p. m., and †5.30 p. m.

For Luray, 3.45 p.m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, x2.35, 5.00, 6.30, x7.05 x7.10, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 a. m., x12 0 m., 12.15, x1.10, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x4.35, x5.05, x5.10, x5.30, x6.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, x11.35 p. m. Sundays, x2.35 x7.05 x7.10, 8.30, x9.00, a.m., x12.10, x1 10, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, 4.35 x5.05, x5.10, 6.30, † 8.00, x10.00, x11,30, x11.35 p. m.

For Annapolis, 7.10 a.m., 12.45 and 4 30 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m., 4.35 p. m.

For Frederick, week days, 8.35 a. m., 10.50 4.30 5.30, p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m , 1.15 p. m.

For Hagerstown, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, week days, 8.35 a.m., 4.30, 5 30, 7 05 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, week days, 8.35, a. m , 12.50, 3.15, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.05 11.25 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15, 5.00, 7.05, 10.15 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, week days, 8.35 a. m., 4.30, 5.30 p. m. Sundays 9.00 a.m., 1.15 p. m.

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Parlor cars on all day trains.

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For Cape May, week days, 12.10 and 1.10 p. m.

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THE GHOST MASTER.

Queer Title Bestowed on a Popular Chicago Mariner.

Spirits of Departed Captains Help Him Steer His Tug—Navigates Altogether by the Advice of Uncanny Phantom Pilots.

"The Ghost Master" is what Louis Groh's fellow tug captains call him He says he communes at all times with the spirits of shipwrecked mariners his comrades of bygone years.

He believes what they tell him—or what he thinks they tell him—and navigates the river and lake in a vision of supernatural sights and sounds, yet as skillfully as the most practical and skeptical skipper in these waters.

For nearly 30 years he has commanded tugs on the Chicago river, and few of his comrades can show a cleaner sheet in the matter of accidents.

They come to him in the pilot-house, they stalk the deck, they perch on the windward rail when the seas are running high. They wear the clothes they wore in life and address him in the same old voices. And he, though he knows they are dead men, has no fear—not even when they exercise the blood-curdling accomplishment of writing messages to him in characters of fire which have no more solid background than the air.

He is confident that some day he will find the steamer Chicora, which disappeared in 1895 between Milwaukee and St. Joseph, leaving only a few bits of floating wreckage to tell the tale. The ghost of John Erickson, the fireman of a tug which blew up in the river a year later, has promised to be his guide. This is Capt. Groh's account of the conversation, as given to a New York World correspondent:

"'I'm a-goin' to find the Chicora for you,' he said.

"'How'll I know?' I asked.

"'Well, I'm coming to see you again and locate it on paper. But if you pass over the spot before that I'll strike you with a chill and throw you to the floor of the pilot-house so you'll know it's the place.'

"We talked a bit longer and then he said Capt. Johnny Ferguson wanted to

GHOST VISITS PILOT HOUSE.

talk to me, so he went away. That was at a trumpet seance, and I expect to go to another soon and hear from him again."

Capt. Groh relates that prior to this interview—soon after Ericson was killed, in fact—his shade appeared to Groh's daughter with the message:

"My body is in the Air Line slip and will float if a steamer's wheel churns up the water."

Capt. Groh says that he backed his tug into the slip and churned up the water and that, sure enough, John Ericson's body came up as had been revealed.

The "Ghost Master" reports that Ed Stines, skipper of the ill-fated Chicora, is also trying to talk to him. He explains:

"I am a little hard of hearing and most of the spirits talk in whispers, so I have to hear through mediums sometimes. Ed and six of his crew frequently call upon a medium and they keep asking for me, and I intend to go soon and learn the whole story of the Chicora's last voyage.

"I know it is not between here and St. Joe, for I have crossed three times since I saw John, and he has not stricken me with a chill.

"How do all these men appear? Why, just as they did in life. Just the other day I was coming up the river and as I passed the Goodrich wharf there was old Capt. Gilman standing there natural as life directing affairs.

"Dave Cockran was there, too. Now Gilman has been dead since last winter and Dave has been superintendent in his place, yet there was the old man, as real as ever.

"When I see a man with my eyes and hear him with my ears why should I doubt he is there? I stood and watched Gilman until we were through Rush street bridge."

Capt. Groh prefers the phrase "spirit ship" to "spirit of a ship," explaining that while a ship, being material, has no spirit, the spirits of its crew might create a phantom ship.

Fall of Rain and Snow.

The average annual total of water which falls as rain or snow in the United States is 1,407 cubic miles. This amount of rain would more than twice fill Lake Ontario. To raise this water to the clouds from which it fell would require the work of 500,000,000 horses working ten hours a day throughout the year.

Practical View.

She—Summer is my favorite season. It's so delightful to sit under the trees and listen to the concert by nature's feathered songsters.

He (enthusiastically) — Isn't it, though? And it doesn't cost a cent, either.—Chicago Evening News.

CAPTURED A GENERAL.

Lieut. Johnston, Who Performed the Feat, Tells How the Surrender Was Brought About.

Not every young officer in the Philippine service has the good fortune to capture a Filipino general. Of course, generals are plentiful enough among the insurgents, but Gen. Hizon, whom Lieut. John S. Johnston, of the Forty-first infantry, recently made a prisoner, was a figure of much importance among the ill-conditioned troops who are waging their warfare against our sovereignty in the Philippines. Lieut. Johnston does not boast of his capture as a great exploit. On the contrary, he says: "It was one of the greatest pieces of bullheaded luck that ever happened to me. Here is how it occurred: I was out with a detachment of four soldiers and a native. About noon we entered the plaza of San Jose. I observed a man leaving the convent of the village church and crossing a field toward a line of bamboo which fringed the edge of the stream. At the thicket he was met by a servant with a horse, which he mounted and made off in the direction of the Culabasa road. I sent two of my men to head him off.

LIEUT. JOHN G. JOHNSTON.
(Young Illinois Soldier Who Captured a Filipino General.)

"He led the chase for about a mile, I in direct pursuit. My pony got tangled up in the branches and I was nearly out of the race. But an accident had also happened to the pursued. His horse had slipped and thrown him, breaking his arm and severely spraining his ankle. He tried to conceal himself under the bank of the stream, but was discovered by Private Wheeler. Arriving myself a few moments later, he surrendered to me, telling me who he was. His splendid gray pony escaped."

Young Johnston is a native of Illinois and a graduate of the state university. He served with distinction in the Spanish-American war.

MISS ESTELLE REEL.

Her Success as General Superintendent of Indian Schools Has Been Quite Gratifying.

Estelle Reel, the general superintendent of the Indian schools, has made her third annual report containing much information of general interest. She believes the Indian porblem is approaching a solution. The North American savage responds, she finds, to the ethical impulse in education, and when the red man knows the white man's speech much of the preliminary difficulty of the problem will be cleared away. In laying the greatest stress upon the cultivation of manual training she believes she is preparing her charges for useful lives in the civilized world. The boys are taught trades, the girls domestic arts. Since her appointment three years ago Miss Reel has traveled 41,138 miles. She has lived with the Indians in camp and adobe, has studied the children of the various

MISS ESTELLE REEL.
(General Superintendent of Government Indian Schools.)

tribes, and is convinced that the race can be made self-supporting. Miss Reel first came into prominence in 1887, when she ran for the office of county superintendent of schools in Laramie, Wyo. She was elected by a big vote, and since then has made a national reputation as an educator, in which capacity she had labored in obscure places from her girlhood. She is a native of Illinois.

Peculiarities of Honduras.

Honduras is a curious mixture of jungle and gigantic forest, of cocoa and of rubber trees, of bugs, vampires, snakes and crocodiles—of all manner of things that creep and crawl and sting and bite. Here, in every hamlet and city are to be found men from different lands, mostly outlaws from their own country. Chicago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia all furnish their quota. England, France, Italy and even far-away Russia have their share.

A Horrid Alternative.

She—I will give you my answer in a month.

He—But I won't be able to stay away from you for a month.

"Then go and ask papa now and you won't be able to get around here for a month."

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The Bee.

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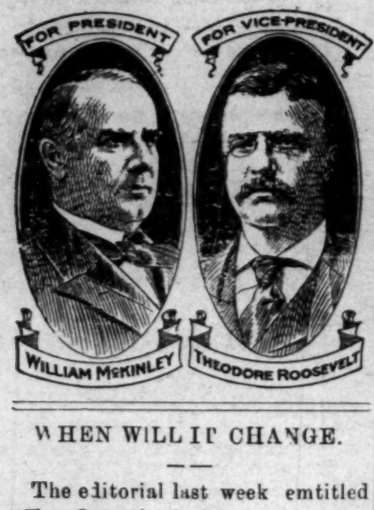

WHEN WILL IT CHANGE.

The editorial last week emtitled "How Long" relating to partiality to Democrats in municipal patronage brought into notice again the fact that under a Republican Administration, in this, the Capital city, it is almost an impossibility for a Republican, however great his party service or merit, to secure a place because of the peculiar situation left by President Cleveland's appointees. When Mr. Cleveland was President his Commissioners "fired" Republicans right and left because of "Administrative expediency" whatever that may mean and appointed good active contributing Democrats. These Democrats are still in, and whenever the supply of D C. Democrats was short the counties of Prince George and Montgomery in Maryland were called upon for recruits. From the Republican County of Prince George alone we have a dozen Democratic politicans and nearly as many more from Montgomery All of whom are drawing large salaries. The fact that Republican success is in danger in certain counties in the State of Maryland may not be known to certain people high in local affairs but it is known to every one conversant with political affairs in those counties and it can be said with safety that if either of our Congressional Candidates are defeated at the coming election in nearby districts it will be because of the facts herein set forth. The discussions and the narrow escapes in Prince George and Montgomery Counties last fall where a Republican majority of hundreds was reduced to almost nothing demonstrated what Republican hustlers had on their minds. The Democratic D. C. office holders got their jobs because they were Democrats. The Republicans lost theirs because they were Republicans. Congress refused, when appealed to, to cover the District Building with the so-called "Merit System." We are anxious for the re-election of President McKinley and a Republican majority in the United States House of Representatives because we believe it best for the interests of our great Country. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are supposed to be in accord with the Administration and we believe they are, but we cannot refrain from saying that failure to "even up things" will subject them to continue adverse criticism in Republican circles. The government of the District of Columbia is alleged to be non partisan. It was at one time, but that was long ago. "Administrative expediency" let out many Republican chiefs and put Democrats in. Even things up Messrs. Commissioners.

If American statesmanship had no better representatives than such men as Bryan, Altgeld, Pettigrew, and Tillman, the country would have to confess that "the white man's burden" was too heavy Bu the mantles of Jefferson. Jackson and Lincoln have been inherited by others as patriotic as they, who will not pawn their judgement for nominations or trade their influence for votes

Keep the mills open.

Are you a Flag-flyer or a Flag-furler?

After all is said the paramount issue is Bryan vs. Business.

David B. Hill's campaign speeches are all in an apologetic vein.

You voted for prosperity and got it. Will you now vot against it?

Next thing they'll be throwing cotton bales and silver bullion at Senator Hanna.

The political party that encourages labor strikes naturally has no use for abitration.

Prince Tuan jumps from subterfuge to subterfuge like a Democratic platform builder

The wild predictions indulged in by Bryan show that despair has smothered his judgement.

Mr. Bryan's specialty is gloom. He ought to receive the solid support of the anti-sunshine party.

The Hon. Carl Schurz talks like a man who believes he has a whole regiment of soldiers on his back.

Remember, that in 1892 you voted for a change, and had no change in your pockets afterwards.

Bryan's soldier experience was not very extensive, but it equaled his experience as a business man.

Congressman Cummings of New York says the election is a toss-up. That's pretty mild for a Democratic prediction.

Bryan's only possible chance of success rests on the effectiveness of Tammany's turn-screw and the Southern shotgun.

An eastern editor has given Sexto Lopez cause for action by declaring him to be the Webster Davis of the Phillippines.

The failure of Hon. Bourke Cockran's voice was a serious blow to that gentleman. In fact it has put him out of the business.

The public debt shows a decrease of $6,122,435 during the last month—another evidence that this is not a Democratic administration.

The Democrats say that our loaning money to other nations is proof that times are not prosperous. They prefer to borrow than lend.

The Hon. Joe Blackburn calls the Hon. John G. Carlisle a "political hack." Comment in this particular instance would be superfluous.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran is out octopus hunting in a private car. When he catches it he will probably choke it to death with terrapin.

Bryan has an assorted collection of issues, but it should not be forgotten that all are silver-plated. Sterling goods are not to be found in his shop.

An unprejudiced public will admit that the Hon. Carl Schurz of 1900 has made a complete failure of his effort to answer the Hon. Carl Schurz of 1896.

Mr. Sulzer is to help Mr. Bryan on his Western tour. This is the same Mr. Sulzer who took up a collection for the suffering Boer widows and orphans.

Mr. Bryan is now discovering ravages of the trusts in every town in which he talks. His scoops on the natives are in some instances of the most startling nature.

The fact that the Hon. George L. Wellington is compelled to go away from home to find his audiences shows how political treachery is regarded in Maryland.

Mr. Bryan's determination not to be a candidate for a second term is by no means unreasonable. However, it will not preclude his running again in 1904 for a first term.

If the private letters from officers serving in the Philippines could reach the public there would be no doubt of the fact that the insurgents' present activity is caused entirely by the hopes they have of Bryan's election. To say the least it is an unfortunate position for a candidate to be placed in when his words and avowed policy give hope and encouragement to the armed foes of his own government.

The democratic committee at Zanesville, Ohio, cancelled the engagement of Mr. Altgeld to speak in that city. The Ohio Democrats have no votes to waste on Altgeld speeches.

With a partisan judge in the switch tower the work of railroading Kentucky Republicans to prison goes on defiantly. Mr. Croker's "liberty" banners would be sadly out of place in Kentucky.

Mr. Hanna is accused of conspiring to injure Mr. Bryan by trying to bring about a settlement of the coal miner's strike. Contentment on the part of labor is always a menace to Bryanism.

Mr. Altgeld told a Cincinnati audience that he will not be the Attorney General of the Bryan Cabinet. This is about the only statement in the course of Mr. Altgeld's speech that impressed his hearers.

The party which is standing on the Kansas City platform would apply the color meter to the prospective voter before deciding whether he is to be allowed any part or lot in the principles announced in the Declaration of Independence.

A thimble-full of anarchy, flavored with State's rights, mixed with half glass of free trade and all this poured into a tumbler nearly full of free silver, is the drink that is proposed in place of that exhilarating beverage composed of peace, prosperity and patriotism.

That all the great powers have adopted the policy of the American Administration in dealing with the perplexing Chinese question is evidence of the wisdom which rules in our State Department and the respect shown abroad for American opinions.

M'KINLEY INDORSED.

The undersigned members of the National Afro-American Press association unreservedly indorse the foreign and domestic policy of the national republican administration, and believe that the best interests of the country at large, and the Afro-American people in particular, will be served by a consistent support of McKinley and Roosevelt in the coming election.

Cyrus Field Adams, Appeal, Chicago, Ill.
J. Q. Adams, Appeal, St. Paul, Minn.
W. V. Penn, Appeal, Louisville, Ky.
T. Thomas Fortune, Age, New York City.
H. R. Cayton, New Age, Portland, Ore.
L. D. Jones, Arkansas Appreciator, Fort Smith, Ark.
S. W. Starks, Advocate, Charleston, W. Va.
W. A. Pledger, Age, Atlanta, Ga.
C. H. Handy, Afro-American, St. Louis, Mo.
I. B. Scott, S. W. Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.
C. W. Merriwether, Bee, Paducah, Ky.
W. H. Steward, American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.
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H. T. Bowman, Advance Citizen, East St. Louis, Ill.
H. T. Kealing, A. M. E. Church Review, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. R. Wilkins, Conservator, Chicago, Ill.
A. R. Ward, Defender, New Castle, Ky.
T. P. Mahammett, Enterprise, Omaha, Neb.
W. E. King, Express, Dallas, Tex.
Avant & Rogers, Enterprise, Oxford, Miss.
George L. Knox, Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.
T. T. Allen, Forum, Houston, Tex.
J. B. McCrary, Gazette, Metropolis, Ill.
D. G. Hill, American Guide, Little Rock, Ark.
J. C. Duke, Weekly Herald, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Herald, Langston City, Okla.
L. J. Brown, People's Herald, Little Rock, Ark.
H. C. Binford, Journal, Huntsville, Ala.
R. R. Wright, College Journal, Savannah, Ga.
Magnus L. Robinson, National Leader, Washington, D. C.
J. H. Murphy, Afro-American Ledger, Baltimore, Md.
R. D. Littlejohn, New Light, Columbus, Miss.
D. J. Jenkins, Messenger, Charleston, S. C.
L. C. Williams, Observer, Kansas City, Mo.
W. W. Taylor, Utah Plain Dealer, Salt Lake City, Utah.
E. J. Sawyer, Pee Dee Educator, Bennettsville, S. C.
J. W. Wheeler, Palladium, St. Louis, Mo.
L. T. Fox, Preacher-Safeguard, Kosciusko, Miss.
J. Henry Oden, Pulpit and Pew, St. Louis, Mo.
F. L. Barnett, Progress, Omaha, Neb.
D. J. Sanders, Afro-American Presbyterian, Charlotte, N. C.
John C. Dancy, A. M. E. Z. Review, Charlotte, N. C.
James Lewis, Republican Courier, New Orleans, La.
George P. Stewart, Recorder, Indianapolis, Ind.
R. T. Berry, Kentucky Reporter, Owensboro, Ky.
George H. White, True Reformer, Littleton, N. C.
P. E. A. Vannoy, Industrial Searchlight, Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. C. O. Benjamin, Standard, Lexington, Ky.
J. H. Deveaux, Tribune, Savannah, Ga.
W. F. Patterson, Tribune, Richmond, Ind.
W. H. Noble, Jr., Weekly Times, Galveston, Tex.
Theo. Baughman, Guide, Victoria, Tex.
W. Hartley Johnson, Bugle, Navasota, Tex.
James A. Burns, Gazette, Biloxi, Miss.
John H. Collett, Republican Guide, Baltimore, Md.
George P. T. Jones, Colored Citizen, Baltimore, Md.
H. D. Davidson, Bibb Sentinel, Centreville, Ala.
E. W. Brown, Reformer, Richmond, Va.
L. O. Summersett, Messenger, Red Bank, N. J.
A. R. Divison, Eagle, Kempsville, Ala.

As soon as McKinley was elected in 1896 confidence was restored, and we have had prosperity ever since. Why change conditions to the hard times from 1892 to 1896?

The colleges for the education of Afro-American youth in the south are crowded with students. McKinley prosperity has enabled parents to send their children off to school.

In his inaugural address on the 4th of March, 1897, when he was entering upon his duties as president of the United States, William McKinley spoke out firmly against lynching.

The members of the city council of Richmond, Va., all white and all democrats, have decided to reject all bids for street paving in case the contractors employ Afro-American labor.

In the government printing office at Washington the Afro-American is well represented. There are 168 employes, and they draw from the government every year in salaries $117,000.

The American people have a substratum for good sense, and although many listen to Bryan's peculiar financial theories, they will not vote for him on November 6.

Bryan is being jerked along the railways of the country at the rate of 60 miles an hour. Pretty rapid traveling that, but McKinley is clipping along toward the white house at an hundred miles an hour.

The progress of the Afro-American race in 30 years of freedom has been more rapid than that of any other race recorded in history. A great deal of this progress should be credited to the republican party.

Many of the men who wore tin roosters upon their hats in 1892 and then wore Cleveland badges upon the seats of their breeches for four years, voted for McKinley in 1896, and then they'll do it again this year.

If Bryan, by some inscrutable act of Providence, should happen to be elected president, banks and business houses all over this happy land of freedom would tumble in ruins equal to Caracas during the historic earthquake.

Bryan does not intend to apply the beautiful theories about the "consent of the governed" as enunciated in the Kansas City platform, to the Afro-Americans of the south. They are intended for use in far-away countries.

The south has already disfranchised the Afro-American. Bourke Cockran and other prominent northern democrats favor the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. The democrats of both sections of the country have agreed to this proposition.

Bryan's swinging around the circle recalls the activity and zeal of poor, demented Horace Greeley when he was chasing the presidential bee. Greeley died disappointed and crazy. Bryan may not die, but if he lives after November he will be a sadly disappointed man.

The republican party cannot be justly charged with the injustice and wrongs suffered by the Afro-American people since the rebellion. The democratic party has almost invariably wronged the race, while the republican party has done much to right these wrongs.

"Mr. Bryan," says the Waterbury American, "taunts the Afro-American with bestowing presidents on the republican party, which bestows janitorships on him in return. The Afro-American seems to prefer this to the hemp neckties with which the democrats decorate him."

If the Filipinos think they would enjoy liberty under a democratic administration they are very much mistaken. Let some of the brown people come to America and travel through the south and they would be consigned to Jim Crow cars and be subjected to all sorts of unjust discriminations.

The Memphis Scimetar, one of the meanest democratic dailies in the south, is very much exercised over Bryan's St. Paul speech, but it is an unnecessary scare. Bryan would not, in the face of southern opinion, dare to appoint Afro-Americans to office or interfere to prevent the southern democrats from depriving the Afro-Americans of their constitutional rights.

Bryan overlooks the deplorable condition of the Afro-American people in this country, he forgets that thousands are slaughtered in cold blood every year because they dare exercise their rights as freemen, but looks across the deep blue sea at the Filipinos, 8,000 miles away and pretends that he wishes to secure for those brown people the liberties he denies black people in America.

The esteemed Chronicle (democratic) of Chicago rises to remark that Afro-American suffrage does not exist in the District of Columbia, which is controlled by the republicans. Neither does white suffrage exist. There is no discrimination whatever. The election laws of the south made by the democrats are so constructed that white men may vote, but Afro-Americans are debarred from their suffrage rights.

Wake up! Come, about and hurrah for McKinley.

Elections in the southern democratic states are huge swindles.

Yes, we'll yell "All is well!" the night of the 6th of November.

If Bryan is elected the financial system of our country will be destroyed.

Bryan is a dreamer, theorist; McKinley a practical, sensible man.

Bryan reminds one of a boy chasing thistledown, the way he gallops around the country.

Lincoln would be sorry he said anything if he could hear Bryan quote him so often.

The great increase in the price of cotton in the south will make many votes for McKinley.

When the chilly days of November come, cover Billy Bryan out of sight by your votes for McKinley.

The Afro-American race has no truer friend than William McKinley, president of the United States.

Afro-Americans employed in Washington by the district government draw about $50,000 per year in salaries.

Bryan is already defeated, and he knows it, but he must keep up his continuous oratorical performance.

President McKinley has handled the reins of government in a masterly manner; the people are satisfied and he will be reelected.

In the general land office at Washington, there are 21 Afro-American clerks whose salaries amount to $26,264 annually.

You cannot help the farmer by more coinage of silver. He can only be helped by more consumers of his products.

As the election of McKinley becomes a greater certainty, the increase of confidence in security values continues steadily.

The more Bryan talks, the more he convinces the people that he is not constructed of the sort of timber presidents are made of.

The democratic platform declares against imperialism and militarism in the Philippines, but is silent on mob barbarism in America.

The Macon Telegraph says: "The white south is determined to govern its own without the consent or participation of the black south."

The rhetorical blunderer and financial theorist from the shallow Platte is as shallow a man as Shakespeare's famous character Shallow.

In the south the "paramount issue" is "white supremacy." Mr. Bryan knows that, and yet he continues to talk about "subject races."

Kentucky will fall into line this year. The republican national and state tickets will be elected by a majority which cannot be questioned.

The Afro-American has better representation in the diplomatic and consular service under the McKinley administration than under any other.

President McKinley has always listened to the representatives of the Afro-American race when they came to present the cause of the race.

In China, a free silver country, millions of people live in boats, principally upon rats, rice and fish diet. Bryan is trying to induce us to do the same.

The Afro-Americans will never turn from the republican party and go over to the democrats, who are daily murdering people of the race in the south.

Bryan may talk all right, but if elected his acts will be in accord with the men who made him a presidential possibility, and these men are all against the black man.

Many Afro-American speakers are being sent out by the national republican committee. The so-called doubtful states of the north are being flooded with them.

The honest American wage earner is the peer of the bluest blooded aristocrat in the world, and the dollar paid him for his toil must be kept an honest 100-cents dollar.

Four years ago the Afro-American had only five officers in the United States army; two years later there were 266. They were commissioned by President McKinley.

It is said that the northern democrat is opposed to the southern democratic injustice to the Afro-American. If so, why do they not object to it in the councils of the party?

There is a bitter factional fight on between the democratic machines of the city of Baltimore and the state of Maryland, and this will make the state sure for McKinley.

The Afro-American can never be charged with ingratitude. He realized what the republican party has done for the race, and will stand by the party in this campaign, as he has done in the past.

The democrats of the south are especially anxious for the election of Bryan because they believe it will then be easier than it is even now, to deprive the Afro-American of his rights as a citizen.

It cost 1,000,000 lives and $1,000,000,000 to rid this country of the curse of slavery. The democratic party hopes to take away the manhood rights of the Afro-Americans and reduce them to a state of vassalage.

"Trust in God, but keep your powder dry," was the shrewd advice of a great commander. Good as the Divine Creator is, he leaves us to fight out our own battles. McKinley is sure to be elected if we get out the voters.

In Evansville, Ind., recently a man predicted the exact hour of his death and died according to schedule. The people of this country may be relied upon to kill Bryanism, Tillmanism and Altgeldism on schedule time November 6, 1900.

The old saying about consistency being a jewel is a proverb which does not appeal to Bryan and Tillman. They continue to yell about their love for liberty in the Philippines, but refuse to grant civil and political rights to the Afro-Americans of the south.

It is a little less than sacrilege for the anarchistic popocratic free silverites to try to create the impression that the blatherskite and monumental fraud Bryan, is cast in the same mold as was the patriotic able statesman Lincoln.

Nine out of ten of the large manufacturing and business men are supporting McKinley. What stronger argument do the wage earners want than this that the best interests of the country demand the success of the republican ticket?

The destiny of every Afro-American in the north is identified with that of his southern brother. If the democrats of the south succeed in wresting the franchise from the people of the race in the south, the same thing will be done in the north.

In Cuba the Afro-American soldiers astonished the world by bravery and coolness under fire. They were fighting to free the beautiful isle from the Spanish yoke. It was President McKinley who commissioned 266 men of the race to lead their men to battle.

Pitchfork Tillman has the gall to charge that the republican party intends to repeal the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. The Afro-American voters are willing to take chances with the party which has always stood for human liberty.

Mr. Bryan admits that the great newspapers are against him. He might also admit that the really great men of his party are against him, that the great religious leaders are against him; that the great business men are against him. In fact the only great men in Mr. Bryan's train are those who are great in some unsavory reputation and folly: Altgeld, Tillman, Debs, Coxey, et al.

The southern states are sharing in the general prosperity produced by the economic and financial policies adopted and maintained since 1896. This means that the Afro-Americans get their share for they produce, according to well informed people at least 80 per cent. of the cotton crop, for which they are receiving nearly three times as much as under a democratic administration.

The two leading St. Louis dailies are having a monkey and parrot time over Mr. Butler, the democratic nominee for congress from the Twelfth district of Missouri. Hon. Mr. Butler runs a living theater which he calls "The Home of Folly," and advertises "two free shows daily." The scenes behind the footlights are what the "gods" call work. The Republic admits that Mr. Butler is not an ideal candidate, but urges every member of the party to vote for him because he is a democrat.

In 1864 when Lincoln was running for his second term, the issues were the same as they are to-day. The paramount issue of that campaign was whether President Lincoln was to be sustained in his efforts to put down the rebellion, preserve the union and wipe out slavery, and as the democratic party is now advocating that American troops be withdrawn from the Philippines and the insurgent be given control of the country, so then they were demanding that the federal soldiers be withdrawn from the states, "the rebellion and peace be sought by the cessation of hostilities."

The minister of the Gospel is one of the leaders of his people. He should give them sound advice and direct them in the right way. In this campaign it is the duty of every Afro-American preacher who has the true interest of the race at heart to explain to his people the issues as they affect the Afro-American. He should show what the democratic party has done in the line of depriving the Afro-American people of their civil and political rights and appeal to them to continue to support with all their strength, the party which gave freedom to the slave and enlarged opportunities to the freeman.

Miss Louise Collins has returned to the Recorder's office.

Register J. W. Lyons left the city for the West last week.

Mr. T. L. Jones will read before the Second Baptist Lyceum tomorrow afternoon.

Lawyer Frisby has one of the neatest offices and one of the most efficient clerks in "Lawyers Row."

Justice E. M. Hewlett did not speak at Rockville, Md., although he was booked for last Wednesday night.

Among some of the most efficient clerks in the Census office are Mesdames Baker and Jones. Both of these ladies are at the head of their section.

Miss Nannie Burrough now of Louisville, Ky., who paid this city a visit a few days, has returned to her work in that city. At Richmond, Va., the Baptist women organized a National Convention and gave her the only Salaried office. She is the Editor of the Woman's Department of The Afro-American Mission Herald.

This lady is one of the best read and one of the most accomplished in the United States and there is no doubt but that the Herald has a great acquisition to it. Washington city is proud of Miss Burrough and it is to be hoped that she will be successful in her new field of labor.

AARON BRADSHAW.

The excellent likeness at the head of this sketch our readers will recognize as an earnest leader and worker in the cause of Republicanism.

All Republicans wherever he is known recognize in Mr. Bradshaw, the

Chairman of our Central Republican Committee for many years, a man whose brains and earnest efforts are now and have for many years been at command of his party—for its welfare and success. His fidelity to the right and his kindly sympathy for the weak and down trodden is known wherever he is known, and especially is this true in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Bradshaw is a quiet unassuming gentleman and is not given to asserting himself but when called upon in the interest of his party and its painciples he is never found wanting.

The colored people know him and appreciate the fact that he is at all times for that which is just.

Poor Economy.

I find I'm losing flesh, but not because I'm overworked or breaking nature's laws; It is that I may save a little pelf— I've just begun to try to shave myself. —Judge.

His Idea of Courage.

"Women often show more true fortitude than men," remarked the thoughtful man. "They are the brave ones, after all."

"You are right," answered Mr. Meekton, "perfectly right. Why, I once knew a woman who stood up in a debate and told Henrietta she was mistaken!"—Washington Star.

Wayside Communings.

Saymold Storey—I reck'n I'd better go an' warsh my face afore we tackle the next house.

Goodman Gonrong—Wat fur?

Saymold Storey—To disguise m'self. I've been there so often fur cold victuals the woman knows me.—Chicago Tribune.

A Seasonable Hint.

Ned—If you don't mean business with Miss Flite be very careful when you stroll through the fields with her.

Fred—Why? There's nobody about.

Ned—Perhaps not; but the corn has ears and the potatoes have eyes.—Town Topics.

Among the Classics.

"These eggs are older than history," whispered the sweet singer, as she broke the third shell.

"Perhaps they are the 'Lays of Ancient Rome,'" said the comedian boarder, who read classics during the summer months.—Chicago Daily News.

Earl's Etchings.

The Board of Education meets every Wednesday.

The last Sun of William Jennings Bryan has set.

Dr. C. H. Stokes has recovered from his recent illness.

Miss Eliza Harris of E Street, S. W., is on the mend. Miss Harris' confinement has been long and tideous.

Dr. C. B. Purvis, the well known physician, has gone to Boston, Mass., for special treatment. He will be there some time.

Miss Blanche George, who has been seriously ill, is slowly convalescing. Miss George is recovering from an attack of Typhoid Malaria.

Rev. P. W. Wortham of the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, will leave next week for Warrenton, N. C., where a short sojourn of a week will be spent.

Miss Louise Evans' Second Grade at the Randall building, stands critically the test. Miss Evans, who has been teaching but a short while, handles her school with the skill of a veteran.

Manager Hashim of the Academy does not desire colored patronage this season. He like Manager Chase of the New Grand, has reserved his rights. It's time for us to reserve ours.

Miss Susie A. Finney, formerly the guest of Miss Janie Walker, 2211 F Street, N. W., has returned to the Seminary of Virginia, at Lynchburg. Miss Finney hails from Petersburg of the old Dominion fame.

The establishment of a Kindergarten at the Randall School would be a unique things.

There are a number of "tots" in this vicinity, the parents of whom, would only be too glad to avail themselves of such an opportunity.

Dr. Klemm of the Bureau of Education began his series of lectures last Saturday morning at Howard University. The Assembly Hall was packed and the talk appreciated by those who attended. These lectures take place every Saturday morning at 9 a. m.

A home circle club will soon be organized by the young ladies of the Northwest. Miss Minnie A. Lucas has been selected as temporary chairman. Miss Julia O. Shepperdson, Recording Secretary. The Organiza- shall be known as the "Miner Memorial.

The muster-in services at the Cadet's Armory, Thursday night was undoubted y the social eclipse of the season. Several bright lads took the oath of allegiance and became a part and parcel of "Uncle Sam's" vast army. After this, the affair assumed a a social aspect. Dancing was indulged in to quite a late hour. Music was furnished by the Hoffman Concert Orchestra.

Chronicling, the murderer of Editor R. C. O. Benjamin, shows fearlessness in its highest stage potency. While contending for registration and the right to vote, he fell in his own boots defending personal privelege to the bitterest end. To reach the facts in the case at present is impossible.; future investigation perhaps may probe the mystery and bring the guilty to account.

The death of Mrs. Jane Hamer removes from the South Western section of the city one of its oldest and most highly notable citizens. For many years Mrs. Hamer was connected with the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, on D street between second and third streets, S. W. In this field her work became widely known, acting as a dutiful and pains taking missionary. A severe loss is sustained both by the members and the congregation.

An Explanation.

Wixon—Your wife is almost a midget. Why did you marry such a little woman?

Nixon — Because of the proverb which says: "Of two evils choose the least."—Chicago Daily News.

Signs and Tokens.

"We'll have a rain this afternoon."

"Does the weather bureau say so?"

"No; but those folks next door have gone to the country and left all their upstairs windows wide open."—Chicago Record.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

He—I want to know, once for all, who is master of this house?

She—You'll be happier if you don't find out!—Puck.

The Adjustment.

Winkle—After all, the first year of married life is the most unhappy, don't you think?

Todd—Oh, yes. It takes about that long for a man to learn how to conceal things from his wife.—Brooklyn Life.

Curiosities of Fate.

Watts—A man can't really be a gentleman on less than $10,000 a year.

Potts—And when he has that much he doesn't have to be a gentleman.—Indianapolis Press.

A Good Investment.

Father—You have spent a fortune on the races, and what have you realized?

Son—That I am an idiot.—Brooklyn Life.

Proof Positive.

"Do you know, I never dreamed she was a trained nurse."

"How did you find it out?"

"Saw her bill."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

POPULAR IN JAPAN.

Mikado's New Premier Has the Common People with Him.

Marquis Ito and the Part He Has Taken in the Rehabilitation and Advancement of His Native Country.

Marquis Ito, head of the new ministry of Japan, is a soldier of exceptional courage and resourcefulness and a statesman of the first class. He has been styled the "Bismarck of Japan," and the title is very apt.

Count Hirobumi Ito represents the the progressive element of Japan. He has traveled all over the world, studying constitutions and parliaments, and incidentally picking up what he could regarding the arts of successful warfare. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the United States and its political and industrial institutions.

The extreme significanee of his appointment to the head of affairs at this critical stage in China becomes more apparent when it is understood that he is an implacable foe of Russia and bitterly opposed to any acquisition of territory by the czar.

Marquis Ito came prominently to the front during the Chino-Japanese war. He was the high admiral of the Japanese navy and fought the memorable battle of September 7, 1894, defeating the entire Chinese fleet of 12 vessels and saving his own boats, with one exception, from injury.

After the war was over he was chosen to make terms with Li Hung Chang, admittedly the most adroit statesman of the orient. It was at this stage of the game that Russia began to interfere, robbing Japan of the fruits of her victory. Ito has not forgotten the part Russia took at that time, and this thought will likely be uppermost in his attitude in China.

People of the United States have a kindly remembrance of Count Ito, and those who met him during his visit to this country in 1868 have confidence in his ability to cope with the present

MARQUIS HIROBUMI ITO.
(Premier of Japan and Minister of Foreign Affairs.)

situation. From his youth Ito has had the reputation of being clever and bright.

After Gen. T. Saigo disappeared from the arena of politics at the close of the rebellion of 1877, and after the sudden death of Okubo in the following year, Count Ito and other younger men came to the front. Ito's most important work before this was the building of the first railroad in Japan, in 1874, when he was under secretary of the department of public works.

In 1881 an imperial edict promised the people a constitution and a representative system of government, to be inaugurated in 1890. Thereupon Count Ito's entire energy was devoted to preparing the constitution and the laws accessory to it. The committee which worked under his direction labored ten years, and at last the constitution, concise and admirable in many respects and much praised by western political thinkers, was promulgated amid national rejoicing.

Prior to this, in 1886, the government was reorganized to prepare itself for the coming change, and Count Ito became the premier, assisted by Count Inouye, who occupied the portfolio of foreign affairs. This cabinet did not succeed in its efforts to execute the treaty revision which had already proved to be the stumbling block to preceding ministries.

A few years following there were several cabinet changes, caused principally by collisions with the lower house of diet. Then Counts Ito and Inouye came back again to power in 1892.

This cabinet, with Count Ito as its premier, and Count Inouye as his chief lieutenant, precipitated Japan into the war with China and they came out of that struggle with many additional laurels.

The relations of Marquis Ito with his emperor are the very closest. Ito and his followers, representing the young and progressive element of Japan, overthrew the shogun, dragged the emperor out of his puppet-like existence in the palace of Kioto and made him the real ruler of the country. The Japanese people have the utmost confidence in Ito and will accord any course he may elect to pursue the most hearty support.

Golf Links in Singapore.

A letter from Singapore contains the following, which would seem to show that the strangest golf links in the world are to be found in that far-eastern city: "We played over a Chinese graveyard, around the lunatic asylum and hospital, and finished on the lawn of the orphan asylum. The links are very sporty, the tombs serving for bunkers and other hazards, while a ball driven over the lunatic asylum is lost, and you lose stroke and distance. The tombs are being slowly hacked to pieces by the wild efforts of the players to get the balls out of the crevices in the bricks."

HONORED BY QUEEN.

Lord Roberts Appointed Chief Commander of British Army.

Will Relieve Lord Wolseley as Soon as He Can Return from South Africa — His Promotion Pleases the Public.

Queen Victoria's present to Field Marshal Lord Roberts on his sixty-ninth birthday was his appointment as commander in chief of the British army.

Lord Roberts' career has been a brilliant one. Born at Cawnpore September 30, 1832, the son of Gen. Sir Abraham Roberts, he was educated at Clifton, Eton, Sandhurst and Addiscombe, and at the age of 19 received his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bengal artillery. He served with distinction in the Indian mutiny compaign and received the Victoria cross for personal bravery in the field in 1858. He was at the siege of Delhi and took active part in the subsequent operations down to the relief of Lucknow.

Throughout the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 Roberts held the office of assistant quartermaster general. He superintended the reembarkation of the whole army and was selected by Sir Robert Napier as the bearer of the latter's final dispatches. He also acted as assistant quartermaster general with the Cachar column in the Looshai expeditionary force (1871-72).

At the beginning of the Afghan campaign he was appointed commander of the Kuram field force and subsequently had the chief command of the army in Afghanistan, where he achieved the most brilliant triumphs. After the massacre of the British embassy Roberts reoccupied Cabul at the close of 1870. Toward the end of July, 1880, a terrible defeat was inflicted by the troops of Ayoob Khan at Malwand on Gen. Burrows, the remnant of whose force with difficulty joined Gen. Primrose's garrison at Candahar.

Roberts, gathering a force of over 9,000 picked men, marched to the re-

FIELD MARSHAL ROBERTS.
(The New Commander in Chief of the British Army.)

lief of Candahar, allowing Abdurrahman Khan to occupy Cabul. Cut off from direct communication with his countrymen, Roberts disappeared for three weeks, during which time the national anxiety was extreme. At last he emerged victorious from the trackless region between Cabul and Candahar. Immediately he grappled with Ayoob Khan, and inflicted on that pretender a crushing defeat.

On the return of Roberts to England he was loaded with honors; he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, received the thanks of parliament, and was created a baronet.

In February, 1881, he was appointed to succeed Sir George Colley in the command of the troops in Natal and the Transvaal, but peace was concluded with the Boers before his arrival in the colony. He was afterward appointed a member of the council of Madras, and commanded the troops in that presidency from 1881-85.

Son afterward Lord Roberts successfully commanded an expedition to Burmah. He was later appointed commander in chief in India, and left that post to become commander in chief in Ireland, from which post he was called in December, 1899, to command British forces in the Transvaal.

Commander in Chief Roberts was created Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford in 1892 and he became field marshal in 1895.

The Times, in an editorial reference to the appointment of Lord Roberts as commander in chief, hints that Lord Kitchener will come home to assist him at his new post. Lord Wolseley, of course, does not step down in disgrace, but is released from command solely because his age entitles him to cease active duties and to rest upon the laurels of a long, honorable and brilliant public and military career.

Foster—Say, here's a peculiar circumstance. Fenwick, he's a friend of mine, and he's got a young baby, and he wants to name it after some of his wife's folks.

Felton—Ah, first child, I suppose?

"No, it's his fourth, and he's been married 14 years. Funniest case I ever heard of."—Judge.

A False View.

May—Why did Nell break her engagement.

Maud—Jack took such a false view of life.

"Why, what do you mean?"

"He seemed to think that it was nothing but one long continuous swallow."—Puck.

Justified.

Fuddy — Mrs. Brownrigg always speaks of her physician, Dr. Stickker, as an "old war horse." Isn't it odd?

Duddy—Oh, I don't know. They say he is a terrible charger.—Boston Transcript.

He Was Better Off.

"When I rejected you the other day," she began with affected sweet confusion, "I did not—"

"You did not know I was wealthy," he interrupted, coldly.

"Not at all. I knew you were well off, but—"

"I didn't know when I was, or I shouldn't have proposed to you."

Her confusion then was not affected, neither was it sweet.—Philadelphia Press.

Thoughtful.

"No," said the lady prisoner, "I cannot show you the bottle in which I carried the vitriol, as it was broken in the affray, but before I used it I had it photographed. I will give you one of the pictures at once!"

Such thoughtful appreciation of the demands of journalism was sure to raise in behalf of the accused a powerful influence not to be ignored.—Indianapolis Press.

Envious Admiration.

When Mandy gits a little riled I listen by the hour.
In steady admiration of her oratoric power.
Ef I'd her gift of language, lofty heights I'd surely reach,
Cause I wouldn't git stage-frightened every time I made a speech.
—Washington Star.

A SEASHORE EPISODE.

Why Miss Le Grande decided not to bathe.—Harlem Life.

Never Had Tried.

"Do you mean to insinuate that I can't tell the truth?"

"By no means. It is imposisble to say what a man can do until he tries."—Chicago Post.

HARRIS' NEW BLOOD TONIC.

Have you heard what this great and wonderful medicine will do? Have you tried a bottle? Have you seen some of the marvelous cures effected by its use? It should be in every house hold. We guarantee the ingredients are pure, the compound is perfect, the taste is pleasant and the cure is permanent. You may have tried different remedies, but this is superior to many of the so-called patent remedies.

This preparation containtains the most valuable Blood Purifiers known to medical science, and its use will convince you that it has no equal for Impure Blood, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Boils, Pimples, Ring-Worms, Tetters and Humors of Scrofulous Deseases. It makes pure, healthy blood, regulates the heart causes the blood to circulate freely and at normal temperature. It removes the causes producing Itching, Nervousness, Billiousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Exhaustion and that Tired Feeling. Especially adapted to the restoration of Typhid Liver, Gives tone to the Stomach Invigorates the kidneys, Cures Constipation, Produces a Healthy Appetite, Sound Digestion, Regular Stools, Clear Skin and a vigorous Body. Revives Vitality in weak dependent and overtasked Females, Strengthens the Sexual Organs and restores New Life.

Strictly Pure and Highly Concentrated. Small doses and quick cures. PRICE 50 CENTS—Prepared only by—

HARRIS CHEMICAL CO.,
Cor. 3rd & F Streets, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

Agents Wanted. Write For Terms

Not as Much of Her.

"Does Miss Biffin ride her wheel as much as she did last year? It doesn't seem to me as if I see as much of her."

"No, she's thinner."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Mean Thing.

Mrs. Peckham—I never told you how my husband proposed to me, did I?

Mrs. Dashum—No; did he propose to you?—N. Y. World.

Diagnosed His Case.

He—I feel like a fool to-night.

She—So glad you've recovered.—Journal Pour Tous.

Have You Got a JOB?

ARE YOU EARNING BIG MONEY? IF NOT, THEN YOU SHOULD WRITE AT ONCE TO—

HARTONA REMEDY CO.,

909 E. Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

We want lady or gentlemen Agents in every town in the United States. You can earn big money if you will work for us even in your spare time. Write to us to-day. This may be the chance of your life. This offer is open to ladies or gentlemen—white or colored.

-HARTONA-

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY HARTONA.

Matchless and Positively Unequalled for Straightening all Kinky, Knotty, Stubborn, Harsh, Curly Hair.

HARTONA will make the hair grow long, soft, and straight. The use of one box of HARTONA will show immediate results. Makes the hair grow on bald and thin places. HARTONA cures Dandruff, Baldness, Falling Out of the Hair, and all Scalp Diseases. Remember, that HARTONA is the highest-priced hair remedy on the market, because it is the best. **Price, $1.00 a box.** Don't allow your hair and face to be ruined by dangerous chemicals that are sold cheap to catch the ignorant and uneducated classes. HARTONA is used by over 50,000 people in every State in the Union. HARTONA does not have to be used all the time, as it straightens the hair and gives it fresh life and lustre, and the hair stays and grows naturally straight after the use of HARTONA. On box of HARTONA can be used by every one in the family. Benefits and improves children's hair just the same as adults. Money positively refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied.

HARTONA FACE WASH

will gradually turn the skin of a black person five or six shades lighter, and will turn the skin of a mulatto person perfectly white. HARTONA FACE WASH will not lighten the skin in spots, but all over evenly. The skin remains soft and bright without continual use of the Face Wash. One bottle does the work. It is your duty to look as beautiful as possible. Thousands of delighted patrons send us testimonials every year from all over the United States. HARTONA FACE WASH will remove Wrinkles, Dark Spots, Pimples, Black-Heads, Freckles, and all Blemishes of the Skin. You can regulate the shade of skin on neck, face, and hands to any shade you wish. Full directions with each bottle. HARTONA FACE WASH is perfectly harmless, and is sent to any part of the United States on receipt of price—**$1.00 per bottle.** Remember, your money is positively refunded if you are not absolutely satisfied and delighted with the Hartona Remedies.

HARTONA NO-SMELL

will remove all smells and bad odors of the body. Cures sore and aching feet, chafed limbs, etc. HARTONA NO-SMELL is a God-send to all persons suffering from disagreeable odors caused by perspiration of the feet, arm-pits, etc. Sent anywhere on receipt of price—**50c. a package.**

Address all orders to—

HARTONA REMEDY COMPANY,
909 E. Main St., RICHMOND, VA.

To introduce our remedies in this city, we will send to all persons who will cut out and mail to us this Coupon and **ONE DOLLAR,** three large boxes of HARTONA HAIR STRAIGHTENER, worth $3.00; two large bottles of HARTONA FACE WASH, worth $2.00; one package of HARTONA NO-SMELL, worth 50c. The entire lot of remedies, worth $5.50, will be sent securely sealed, so that no one can tell contents, for **ONE DOLLAR** and this Coupon. Order goods now, as this grand offer will last but a short time only. Write your name and address plainly. Money can be sent by Post-Office Money Order, Express, or enclosed in a Registered Letter.

HARTONA REMEDY COMPANY,
909 E. Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

GENTLEMEN:—I enclose you **ONE DOLLAR,** for which send me the following goods at once—

Three Large Boxes HARTONA HAIR STRAIGHTENER, worth $3.00
Two Large Bottles HARTONA FACE WASH, - worth $2.00
One Package HARTONA NO-SMELL, - - worth .50

My Name is _____

House No. _____, Street _____

City _____, County _____, State _____

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN AMERICA. OUR GOODS SELL ON SIGHT.

NORA SAVED A TRAIN.

A Young Colorado Girl's Presence of Mind Averts a Terrible Railroad Accident.

The proudest and happiest girl in all Garfield county, Col., is Nora O'Neil, aged 15. On one of the hillsides eight miles from Glenwood lives Nora O'Neil with her parents, a few yards from the track, with the well-named Roaring Fork tumbling by just beyond the track and 40 feet below. A sharp curve obstructs the view of the track, and Nora is accustomed to listen for the whistle of the flying trains, so that her womanly curiosity may be gratified by seeing the passengers flash by.

The train from Aspen to Glenwood

WAVED HER IMPROVISED SIGNAL.

was bowling along at 30 miles an hour the other night over the narrow gauge and as the sharp curve near the O'Neil homestead was distinguished by the engineer he whistled sharply. He knew Nora's curiosity, and was obeying orders at the same time. Nora heard the whistle, and, dropping her sewing, ran to the doorway. She looked toward the curve expectantly, and through the gloom saw a sight that froze her blood. The outline of a huge bowlder, lying directly on the track, was distinguishable.

The girl thought quickly and ran to her home, for only a short distance down the track she saw the headlight of the rapidly approaching locomotive. A stick of kindling lay near the stove, which she grasped and with feverish haste poured on some kerosene and ignited the improvised torch from a near-by lamp. Then she rushed frantically from the house to the track, for the whistle had sounded again, and ominously near.

Nora rushed around the little curve and waved her signal in wide circles, and with a quick "down brakes" the belated train stopped three lengths from where the plucky little life saver stood. And none too soon, for so great was the momentum that the locomotive crashed into the huge bowlder that barred the way and tore away a portion of the pilot. Off jumped the engineer and his stoker; the conductor and curious passengers swarmed around the partly disabled locomotive, and while all incoherently poured out their thanks to Nora, the tears welled in her eyes.

"That is all very well," said a drummer, "but let's do something more substantial for her."

And that was how Nora O'Neil found herself in possession of a well-filled purse as she watched the lights of the train rushing along toward Glenwood.

DOG SWALLOWS PURSE.

In It Were Notes, Coins, Diamonds, and Other Jewelry Valued at Over $500.

Whether or not a handsome dog named Jess, belonging to the family of John Sutter, of Rose Glen, Pa., will have to be killed or operated upon

JESS, A CANINE GOURMAND.

to recover a small fortune he swallowed is a question that is giving the family some concern. Two weeks ago the dog swallowed a purse containing notes, coins, a diamond brooch and a ring, in all valued at $520. He hasn't eaten anything since to speak of.

The dog is loved by all the family, is of a valuable breed and is unusually intelligent, but whether he is worth $520 or not has not yet been decided, says the Philadelphia Times. His master is at Atlantic City, and he telegraphed ordering that the dog be allowed to live until his return. He expects to have an operation performed. In the meantime the dog is growing thin because he cannot eat, and spends the night howling in agony.

The dog swallowed the purse while playing with his mistress. Mrs. Sutter had the purse in her hand, when the dog made a sudden leap. She dropped it and at one gulp it went down the dog's throat. Emetics were of no avail.

JUAN RIVIERA, LIAR.

A Munchausen of the Southwest and One of His Very Choicest Stories.

Juan Riviera lives not far from the Sacramento mountains, in lazy Tularasa, when he is at home, but as his principal business is that of freighting, he is not often there. He is considered a truthful man by those who don't know. Of his numerous blood-curdling adventures met with while hauling freight across the deserts of New Mexico and Arizona, he relates the following:

"While passing from Chihuahua to Tucson, some 15 years ago, I encoun-

STABBED THEM AS THEY CAME OUT.

tered a great herd, probably 1,000, of antelope, and this accounts for the loss of my forefinger, which you see is lacking two joints. This herd was not far from a box canyon, having a very narrow entrance when I first saw it. By riding to and fro, I succeeded after an hour in getting them to enter the canyon, but as the entrance was narrow I could get them in only one at a time. After losing considerable time I got them all in. To keep them cooped up, I began to pile up stones at the opening, intending to leave the antelopes there and notify my friends of the catch. While at this work the antelopes suddenly turned on me and began to rush out. There was not time enough to bar the opening, and so I grabbed my knife and stabbed them as they came out. Antelope are much like sheep, and follow their leader, and came rushing through so rapidly that my arm was kept in motion like the crank shaft on a windmill. I wore out the knife, then the handle, and was so excited that I kept on jabbing with my forefinger until I had worn it down to one joint. It doesn't pay to get excited."

PATHETIC INCIDENT.

Blind Couple Now Living in Cincinnati Is Guided and Kept Together by Faithful Dogs.

They are both blind; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Kellar. They were blind when they met, loved and married years ago in North Carolina. Kellar is from Arkansas, but he met his fate in the far-away Pine Tree state. Kellar is a peddler and his wife has taken up the same line of work. They have four dogs. These dogs are used in pairs. The dogs wear bells, and if the couple happen to get lost the dogs bring them together again. The other evening Mrs. Kellar had accompanied her husband to the market at Sixth and Central avenue, Cincinnati, and somehow got lost from him. She wandered out into the street and was in danger of being run over when a police officer brought her to central station. Lieut. Poppe held her in the squadroom until her husband could come and get her. In about half an

LED BY HIS DOG.

hour he came, led to the station by his dog, who had scented trouble and brought him in. When they met the old man was very much annoyed to think his wife had got mixed up with the police.

"Why didn't you send Florence back for me?" he demanded, angrily, of his wife. By "Florence" he meant the bright brown spaniel by her side. She replied that the dog had been sent back, but that he had paid no attention to her. Her statement was corroborated by Officer Piepenbrink, who had seen the dog start and return to her mistress. Finally the affair was straightened out, and following the tinkling bells of the faithful guides the old couple, who see only through canine eyes, went to their room at Elizabeth street and Central avenue.

Fish Story from Kansas.

The irrigation ditches at Garden City, Kan., are said to have become so filled with catfish that the hired men are compelled to spear them with pitchforks before the water can flow.

OZONO!
King of Hair Dressings.

WHAT IS OZONO?

A preparation prepared solely and distinctly to improve the condition of the hair of the negro race. Not a worthless, offensive, obnoxious, greasy mass of injurious nostrums, but a delicately perfumed unguent, beautiful to look upon; made to adorn the lady, polish the gentleman, benefit youth, and gladden old age. OZONO straightens knotty, nappy, kinky, refractory hair. OZONO does this *alone*. No hot irons are necessary; no plastering down with grease. OZONO individually straightens, without any outside assistance. It will cause the hair to come back on bald spots. It will restore gray hair to its natural color. It will cause the hair to grow long and straight, soft and fine, and beautiful as an April morn. It will cure all itching, burning, running, humiliating Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Tetter, Scurf, and Eczema. Itch cannot live after OZONO has been applied. It is as pure as the dew-drop, beautiful as the morn, and harmless as the rippling wave in the babbling brook. Cleanliness is next to Godliness; filth is a *crime*. If your hair is short and harsh and kinky; if your scalp is covered with scurf and dandruff, or itch, or eczema, it is doubtless your fault alone. If your little ones' heads are a mass of crusty, scaly, flaky scurf, teeming with germs and microbes, that are invisible to the naked eye, but which are sapping the life from the hair and destroying it forever, and you allow this state to go on, it is a *crime*. It is your place to stop this—a duty you owe to yourself, to your child, to your Maker. OZONO is your remedy. OZONO will positively and permanently remove all the diseases and straighten and beautify the hair, making it silky and glossy and black as the raven's wing. OZONO, as compared with other hair remedies, stands as high as the mountain peak, fair as the lily, and glorious as the sun. OZONO is King. The price is 50c. a box. It requires about four boxes to complete the treatment.

OUR GRAND OFFER.

Write to us at once, enclosing the small sum of **ONE DOLLAR**, and we will immediately forward to you four large boxes of OZONO. We will also send you one large bottle of ELECTRIC SKIN REFINER, which makes rough skin soft and brightens the blackest skin, making it several shades lighter. Now, there is much fraud practiced with face bleaches. Understand, we do not advertise this bleach to make one white. God alone can accomplish this, and it would be miraculous. Unpin your faith from frauds. We assert that our Refiner will soften rough skin and brighten black skin, but it can do no more. Take our advice; don't fool with any bleach that is advertised to make you white; it is more apt to poison you. We will also include one fancy jar of ELECTRICAL SKIN FOOD, which is a sure remedy for all Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Black Heads, Liver Spots, and all Skin Diseases. It will remove Wrinkles, Scars, Facial Blemishes, and will positively take out Small-Pox Pits. This is saying a great deal, but it is true. It makes the old look young and the young look younger. And, lastly, to prove our liberality we will add a one-pint package of ANTI-ODOR. This remedy removes all smells and odors arising from the human body. Its uses are too numerous to mention. Full directions go with all goods. This grand aggregation is worth $3.50. Send **$1.00**, mention the name of this paper, and you will get the goods at once. We ship all orders same day goods are received.

We wish to state that we are a thoroughly reliable firm, having many thousand dollars in our business. We refer to the editor of this paper, or to any business house in Richmond. Our remedies and our business is founded on the altar of truth. Write your name and address plainly.

OZONO IS GUARANTEED.

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411 N. Twenty-Third Street, RICHMOND, VA.

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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.
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WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA, IRON.
Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.
To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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BUTLER & BOSHER,
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Funeral Director
Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc.
Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 31d st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby notified, that I have moved from my old place of business 441 L reet, n. w, to my new and commodious structure, 1132 3rd St. w., where we are prepared to ve better satisfaction.
Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley
Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.
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Proprietor.

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R. H. Terrell,	James Storum,
Wyat Archer,	Jno. A. Pierr
J. A. Lewis,	A. W. Tarsil
H. E. Baker,	H. P. Montgomery
W. S. Montgomery,	J. A. Johnson

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She Knew Her Sex.

He—I've just been dancing with Miss Sharp. She was talking about you.

She (indignantly)—Was she? The nasty, spiteful thing!—Judy.

Not That Good.

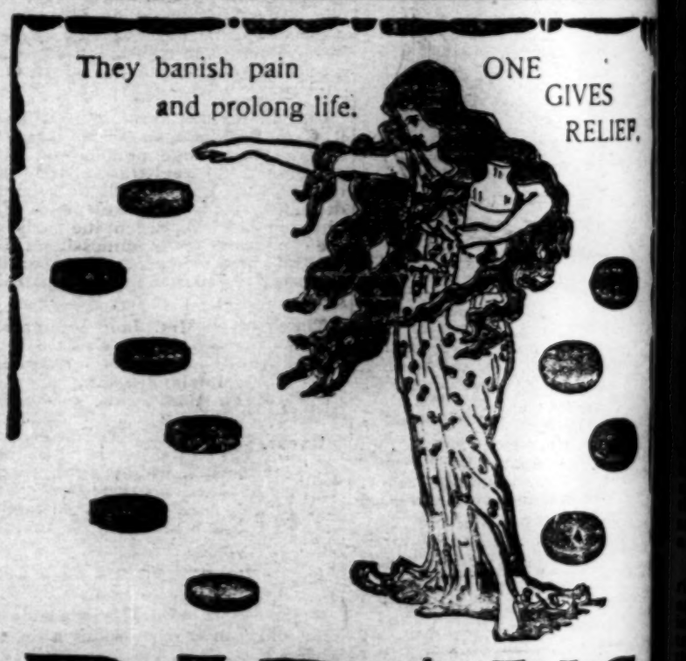
Brown—I understand you told Wells that I am a first-class idiot.

Jones—Nothing of the kind, sir. I didn't say you were first-class.—Tit-Bits.

Life.

Life is more than a living.—Ram's Horn.

CHAS. KRAEMER,
Dealer in WINES & LIQUORS
735 seventh street northwest



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No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.
A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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Malarial Regions,
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Imported Brown Stout, Ale,
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Cigars, &c.
011 M Street, - Georgetown, D. C.

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

A. B. Any kind of amusement is harmful to a treachous person.

Annie: Watch the person who seems so much interested in your personal well fare

D. D. A sly person never tells his true mission. A flimsy excuse is always in order.

Marie. The lucky one will win. It could not be other than you. Jack is not a bad catch.

A person can make himself very popular or unpopular. Actions have all to do with ones success.

A bad woman's influence is detrimental but none is more blessed than that of a good woman.

You should never take from others what you are not willing to give. Some people are naturally selfish.

Rachel: A knave is found usually among men who handle money. Some men think it wise to speak of their wealth.

Grant. I am glad you enjoyed your stay by "the sea," but I do not approve of hasty marriages or seaside flirtations.

A modest person finds it easier to ask favors for another, than for ones self. A letter of introduction should never be solicited.

Lanna. Jealousy is not always a token of love. Some men don't care for you and dislike the idea of you associating with others.

Carrie. You are over sensitive which makes you gradually become a nusiance. Cultivate your disposition or else your friends will be but few.

P. I. Tere are to be several marriages in the school this winter. Be careful girls as several of our last years brides are repenting their hasty retreat.

Bes. When you see your way clear, gradually let your friend alone. I don't approve any one acting of on hearsay. Wait and see for yourself.

Tinie. A very poor man seldom seeks girls degradation and shame. I have no use for men who are always looking "for ladies." They bear watching.

Mazie. A lady in her own house should always welcome her guest by a shake of the hand. But by no means do not grasp hands when you meet at others house.

When introduced to several gentlemen at the same time, never single them out and show one special attention, but try and say something interesting to all of them.

Well bred men do not smoke in the presence of ladies. A man should always litt his hat when meeting and leaving a lady, also when he is in company with a gentlemen who bows to a lady or with a lady who speaks to another gentleman.

Prof. Layton is the peoples's candidate, for assistant director of music. Seven candidates were baptized in the examination. It is hoped that the able professor will be the first to recive the right hand of fellowship.

Louise. When you go shopping you should always decide what you are going to get before going out. This will not only save you concern but help the shop girl. One should always get samples of dress goods, before making purchase.

F. I think a woman has as much right to express her likes and dislikes as a man. The fault with most women they think and are suspicious of the truth and are afraid of expressing themselves, for fear of losing a pretentious friend.

Helen. It is said that one of the supervising principles is unusually unpopular among the teachers. He supervises the teachers private business, instead of the teachers or the work of the pupils. Don't be alarm. His days are numbered.

Lena. Long engagements are dangerous. They bring about spats and confusion. Of course all parties concerned should learn each others disposition. Think of a woman learning a man's disposition? A very difficult task, I can assure you.

Inquirer. Director Bundy denies that he voted for the colored directors to be considered as only assistants. It sound very much unlike Mr. Bundy in the beginning, as he is a "race man." I wish he would express himself more freely at the meetings. Mrs. Frances is not of the prejudiced kind. No one could convince me otherwise.

L. B. When things don't go just as a certain element thinks it ought to, the first cry is, prejudice or the color question comes up. The dark complexed folks are more prejudiced to each other than any other, such can better be proven if the marriages be taken into consideration. Light complexed women usually accept dark men.

Meat Preserved by Freezing.

Meat has been preserved in a frozen state for 30 years and found perfectly palatable at the end of that time.

Favorite Dish in Burgundy.

Dried curds and goat's cheese, kept in wood ashes for a year, is a favorite dish in Burgundy.

STEEPLES TO BURN.

Texas Church That Is Well Supplied with Ornamentations.

The German Architect's Funny Story of His Experience with the Officers of a Baptist Society in the Lone Star State.

The chief engineer's draughtsman, Mr. Bock, was a severe-looking German, who rarely cracked a smile, and more rarely told stories. When not otherwise engaged, his favorite occupation was to keep his limekiln going; in other words, to stuff and light his pipe. One evening, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, when the stock of camp lore was near low-water mark, he was, after much persuasion, induced to unbosom himself.

"Dere isn't much to tell. I came to Texas 15 years ago, und as I didn't know a vord of English, vent to San Antonio to look for a job. I am an architect und vorked for von old German rascal two years for $15 a mon und board. I vas so green dot it dook me dwo years to find out dot my vork vas vorth more money. Den I got mat und quit und hung out my own sign.

"In tree days I got my first independent job. It vas a blan for a Baptist church in a town 60 miles from de railroad. I made a very fine blan of von imitation Gothic church und vent to dat town to see de deacons. Dere vas only five deacons, but dey made me trouble enough for a dozen. Von deacon he liked the shteeple very much, und tree didn't vant any chincherbreat vork on it at all. De oder deacon didn't care about de shteeple, but said dat de roof vas too shteep, und de breacher said dat my bulpit was alright for a Catolic church, but not for a Baptist church. De five deacons vas rich gattlemans und made a great deal of fuss aboud de blan, und before de meeting was over dey got to fighting about it. Von got shot in de arm, und de breacher he got a black eye, vich vas intended for anoder man. I jumped oud of der vinder und run to de hotel, but as I couldn't get a hack dat evening I hat to stay in town.

"About six o'glock next morning de deacon vat vas shot in de arm came to

TEXAS COMPOSITE ARCHITECTURE.

my room und asked me if I could make a blan for anoder kind of shteeple. I showed him my design book, und ven he saw de picture of de minaret on a Turkish musk, he vas vild vit delight. 'Dat's choost vat I am looking for; put dat in de blan'. Den came anoder deacon, and told me he didn't like six-cornered or round shteeples; he vanted a good Hardshell Baptist tower vit four corners. I found von in de book dat suited him egzacly. 'Put dat on de church,' says he, und goes downstairs. Before I could get to breakfast in comes anoder deacon und said he didn't vant no candle extinkwishers on de church, und selecting a high, slender shteeple from de book, he told me to put dat in de blan.

"Vile I vas talking vit dese fellers de stage started for San Antonio und I was awful anxious to see mine sick vife. Dey notified me dat dey vould hold anoder meeting dat afternoon. I vent to bed, sent dem my design book und asked to be excused, as I vasn't feeling vell. Dey nearly had anoder fight, but de breacher he got dem to gompromise, and I got de order to change the blan. I put tree different shteeples und one minaret on dat church, und I just got the blan finished ven in comes de last deacon und vants de roof changed, und de breacher vouldn't breach unless I changed de bulpit. I changed dem.

"Ven you go down to dat town, you vill find a vooden Gothic church on a stone foundation, vit a French mansard roof, a Gothic shteeple, a Turkish minaret, und dwo oder kinds of shteeples, und a bulpit dot looks like de desk of a chustice of de peace. Dey paid me $150 for de job, und dey vas so vell satisfied dat dey vanted to put my name on the cornerstone as architect. I paid the stone cutter five dollars to forget all about it.

"A gompromise is a grand ding—sometimes."

This Eagle Was a Fighter.

A farmer from the neighborhood of Lisbon, Howard county, Md., reported in Ellicott City the other day the killing of a mammoth eagle there which developed surprising fighting qualities. The other morning one of the sons of the late David Warthan went out squirrel hunting. The greatest game he saw was a big bird soaring above the trees, and a shot brought him down with a slightly crippled wing. He saw at once that what he had winged was an eagle, and a bigger one than any he had ever encountered in these parts in all his rambles of the forest. The eagle was full of flight, and succeeded in keeping off the hunter for a long time, but finally he was killed and Mr. Warthan took him home. The bird measured seven feet between the tips of wings.

COURT WITHOUT LAW.

Unique Avocation of a Philanthropic Hungarian Banker in Pennsylvania's Slav District.

George Slaine, Hungarian banker and Slav interpreter of the criminal court of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, has fully earned the title of "judge," without ever having held a commission as notary, alderman or squire. He conducts a court in which there are no lawyers, and the only law is that of common sense.

Greensburg is in the heart of the Slav district. Thousands of miners have no idea of the rights of themselves and their fellow-citizens under

AN IMPROVISED COURT.
(The "Judge" Hears Both Sides and Usually Talks Peace.)

the law. They are abrupt, suspicious and lax in morals. They quarrel with great frequency and make all sorts of unusual trades. Now and then they sell or exchange wives. For wives are regarded there as conveniences, and every spring large numbers of Hungarian girls are brought over and quickly taken for wives by the men. These girls do not always stick to their promises to marry the first men they meet. And this is the cause of most of the litigation before "Judge" Slaine.

The "judge" has no regular courtroom. When a complainant seeks his advice he blunders right into the "judge's" banking house and begins the recital of his or her, for there are many quarrels among the women—bill of complaint. The "judge" hears both sides, talks peace, and in the majority of cases persuades them to drop the matter. One case he had was that of a man who had exchanged wives with another man, with a pair of boots as "boot." The exchange was made, but the boots were not forthcoming. Another case was that of a Slav whose sweetheart had jilted him after he had got a marriage license. He wanted to have her put in prison until she paid him $200. The "judge" talked him into a good humor, and now the young man is married to another girl.

"My reason for taking up this business—from which I get no financial returns—was to keep my fellow-countrymen out of the hands of lawyers and magistrates, who too often encourage instead of discourage litigation. I have saved them many dollars in lawyers' and court fees and have prevented many serious affairs. I cannot fine them, of course, but I do the next best thing—I persuade them to give a small amount to charity."

A POWER IN RUSSIA.

Serge Yulevich De Witte, Minister of Finance and Master of the Art of Court Intrigue.

Serge Yulevich de Witte, the Russian minisetr of finance, is occupying more than his share of the public eye in Europe. What with his recent negotiations for a loan in America, his visit to the Russian dowager empress at Copenhagen made in the hope of reconciling the czar and his mother for political purposes, and the reports circulated not long ago in which De Witte's disgrace was thoroughly settled to the satisfaction of correspondents, the finance minister has kept himself in view with singular persistence.

SERGE Y. DE WITTE.
(Russian Minister of Finance and Power Behind Throne.)

It is said that De Witte is deep in the court intrigue of Russia and that it is this fact which binds him to the czar. That he is eminently qualified for the part he is now playing is evident by his rise from the state of a mere railroad clerk to that of the financial master of the great empire. He was born in Tiflis about 40 years ago and is really without education, except such as he managed to pick up for himself. He began his career as a humble employe of a government railroad and rose rapidly as much by his capacity for intrigue as by his acknowledged ability.

Shade Tree Telegraph Poles.

Ornamental telegraph poles will ere long be visible in Georgia. On the line of the Stateboro railroad the poles are made of cypress, and must have been planted with the roots. They are certainly sprouting at the top, and will soon serve as shade trees, besides supporting the wires.

American Fruits Are Best.

North American fruits exceed those of any other continent in value and variety.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

Famous Catholic Prelate Who Is Taking a Great Interest in the Anthracite Coal Strike.

Archbishop Ryan, who has done much to settle the great coal strike, is the metropolitan of the Roman Catholic diocese of Philadelphia. He was appointed to his present see after

ARCHBISHOP RYAN.
(Prelate Who Is Trying to Settle the Great Coal Strike.)

having been first promoted to be titular archbishop of Salamis. For 22 years he had served as coadjutor bishop of St. Louis, in which city he earned for himself a national reputation as an orator. In 1883 he was one of the American prelates commissioned to represent the interests of religion in Rome, where his sermons attracted much attention. During his residence in Philadelphia he has won friends among all denominations by his lofty and kind character and his broad charity of opinion.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER.

England's Greatest Pulpit Orator Declares That He Is About to Retire from the Ministry.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous preacher of London, is about to retire from the ministry. He is the pastor of the City temple, the leading Congregational church of Great Britain, and has been ever a prime favorite with Americans abroad. Dr. Parker established the City temple in 1869, and during the years that have passed since then he has developed an important work among the poor of the great city. Few pulpit orators are more eloquent, more outspoken or more fearless than the celebrated British divine. Preaching

DR. JOSEPH PARKER.
(Famous English Preacher Who Will Retire from the Ministry.)

has been a passion with him. "What is your hobby, doctor?" a lady once asked him. "Preaching, madam." "But apart from preaching?" "There is nothing apart from preaching. It touches all life," he replied. Dr. Parker's father was a stonecutter, herculean in physique and strength and with the tread of a Roman soldier. All this the son inherited. He does not know the meaning of the word "ill." Dr. Parker in most of his opinions is most liberal. "The stage," he says, "cannot be put down. It responds to an instinct which is ineradicable." And he is dramatic in his pulpit. The retiring minister will be 71 years old next April. His degree of doctor of divinity was conferred by the University of Chicago.

Seasick Missouri Mules.

Edward Makins, Jr., a young veterinary surgeon of Abilene, Kan., returned this week from an interesting voyage to South Africa in charge of a shipload of mules for the British government. "It is a curious thing," he said, "that the Missouri mule, which it is popularly supposed can stand anything, is as susceptible to seasickness as most people. When the ship had passed through the jetties and was out on the swell of the gulf and ocean, this showed itself. It was really pitiful to see the big, strong creatures suffer with all the pangs of seasickness and exhibit all the symptoms of wishing that they were dead. Doses of medicine and showers of cold water relieved them, and before we had been out long all the animals were on their sea legs and standing the voyage like accomplished sailors."

Genuine Feast of Reason.

One hundred and fifty women writers dined together recently in London.

Spider Web Furnishes Silk.

A ferocious female spider of Madagascar—the halabe—is noted for the silk filament that exudes from its body. The thread is extremely thin, yet very strong. One of the most wonderful exhibits at the Paris exposition is a complete set of bed curtains made from the silk of the halabe.

The Sneeze-Wood Tree.

A curiosity in South Africa is the "sneezewood" tree. When a person is sawing it the fine dust causes sneezing, and planing it has the same effect, but to a lesser degree. No insect or worm will touch it.

ATTENTION LADIES

HAIR RESTORER

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream also cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

1545 4th Street Northwest.
Agency at THE BEE Office.

HUMOROUS BURGLAR.

He Wound Up His Expedition by Eating a Cherry Pie and Taking a Cold Bath.

A burglar recently visited the shop of Messrs. Fairmead & Son, at the corner of Sydney and Cecil roads, Enfield, but, with the exception of a few papers, met with no success. From there he tried the duke of Abercorn, next door, but on finding that th windows were fastened he gave up th effort.

He next turned to Palace gardens, London, and, by climbing a very high wall surmounted with glass, he man-

FINISHING UP WITH A LARGE CHERRY PIE.

aged to get into Twell's park, at the back of the gardens. By means of the pantry window, which had been left open, he got into No. 30, where lives Mr. Bokenham. Although that gentleman was asleep in his bed the burglar managed to ransack the room, and also the clothes, from which he took a good haul.

Afterwards he turned out the room of Miss Spicer, a friend who was staying at the house, extracting, among other things, a gold watch, a brush and a comb. His next visit seems to have been to the bathroom, where he had a cold bath, afterwards combing and brushing his hair, as the wet brush testified. His cold dip evidently refreshed his appetite, as he then coolly partook of what food he could find, finishing up with a large cherry pie. The stones of the cherries he left on the window-sill, formed into the word: "Thanks."

RECOVERED HIS PREY.

Eagle Swoops Into Danbury, Conn., and Catches a Dropped Rabbit on the Fly.

Like lightning from a cloud a monster bald-headed eagle flashed down in a crowded street of Danbury, Conn., and, seizing within two yards of the ground a rabbit that had fallen from its talons high in the air, soared into the sky again before the hundreds who saw could realize what had happened.

Persons on White street, one of the principal business thoroughfares, got their first warning of the fierce bird's

THE EAGLE AFTER ITS PREY.

nearness by hearing a shrill cry above them and then the whirr of wings. Looking up, they saw a white rabbit 100 feet or so from the earth falling through the air. Above it, with wings half drawn in, cutting the air like a knife, came the eagle after its prey, which had slipped from its claws.

The rabbit had almost reached the ground when the eagle overtook it, describing a sharp circle and crying in triumph mounted into the air with the rabbit fast in its talons.

French Wine from California.

California wines reimported from France with French labels are sold at prices that pay all expenses and give a good profit.

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EUROPEAN PLAN: ROOMS ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AND UPWARDS:
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF:
EQUIPPED WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
SITUATED ON WASHINGTON PLACE, AT THE FOOT OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE PART OF THE CITY, CONVENIENT TO DEPOTS, THEATRES AND BUSINESS CENTERS.
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A. W. GARBER, Pres't.

WHERE THE BEE IS SOLD.

J. F. Smothers, 1827 7th st. n, w.

C. W. Chapman, 1500 14th st. n. W.

Dixon's Barber Shop, 1745 L st. n.w.

R. F. Plummer cor. 2nd and H sts. s.w

Bellar's Drug Store, 16th & M sts. n.w

W. Bishop Johnson Jr., 12th & R sts. n.w.

A LITERARY LOT.

In seven of twelve short stories written lately the heroine marries at 25.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, one of Ruskin's literary executors, says that Ruskin left his manuscripts and notes in perfect order. Evidently he was looking forward to his death and had destroyed such manuscript as he did not wish to have printed.

The house once owned and occupied by Washington Irving at Irvington, N. Y., has been sold to Henry Graves, Jr. The place has changed little in appearance since Irving occupied it, except that a three-story brick house has been built on the premises. The grounds consist of nine acres, running along the east side of the Croton aqueduct.

On each recurring anniversary of the death of Lord Byron an "In Memoriam" notice commemorative of the poet's demise is printed in the London Times. It appears that a feminine admirer of Lord Byron bequeathed a sum of money o have a wreath of Marechal Niel roses placed at the foot of his statue in Hamilton gardens each year and to pay for the annual insertion of the advertisement referred to until such time as the authorities of Westminster Abbey shall allow the name "Byron" to be inscribed in the poets' corner.

THEY TELL US THAT.

In the United States there are 57 frog farms.

Printing is said to have been known in China as early as 202 B. C.

There are always 1,200,000 people afloat on the seas of the world.

Of the cotton crop of the world, four-fifths are produced in the United States.

The telegraph poles along the Savannah & Stateboro railway in Georgia are growing. They are made of cypress and must have been planted with the roots. They are sprouting at the top and serve a double purpose. They are shade trees as well as a support for the wires.

Of the world's corn crop for 1899, viz., 2,611,000,000 bushels, the United States furnished 2,200,000,000 bushels; Austria-Hungary, 98,000,000 bushels, a serious falling off from the 153,000,000 bushels in 1898; Argentine, 72,000,000 bushels, and Italy, 68,000,000 bushels. The crop was about 111,000,000 bushels more than the average crop of the last four years.

Among the causes of death reported to the clerk of the orphans' court in Bucks county, Pa., by census enumerators were those of "hart parlias," "parallya," "hart truble," "newmonia," "quinzie," "hooping cough" and "tumer." Another person was reported as having died of "live cuplat," which was translated into meaning "liver complaint."

A Truthful Man.

Miss Plainface (earnestly)—But if I had not all this money, do you think you could still be happy with me?

Mr. Seekrox (startled, but equal to the emergency)—A—a—a—Happy is not the word for it!—Brooklyn Life.

A Way Girls Have.

Bessie—I don't believe that scandal about Mrs. Gayleigh.

Flora—Then why did you tell me about it?

Bessie—I was in hopes that you could confirm it.—Tit-Bits.

His Ability Proved.

"You say he is an able speaker?"

"Oh, yes. He talked for three hours and was able to walk out of the hall unassisted in spite of the things that were thrown at him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Didn't Have Time.

"Good gracious, child, you're dripping wet!"

"Yes, mother; I fell into the pond."

"With your new clothes on, too."

"I'm sorry, mum, but I didn't have time to take them off."—N. Y. World.

Case Was Hopeless.

"I understand that failure once stared him in the face," he said.

"Possibly, possibly," she replied, "but I happen to know that no kind of a stare would disturb him in the least. I once tried it myself."—Chicago Post.

Census Taking in Arizona.

He covered the porch of the Red Hat with an ugly brace.

"Say!" he roared, as the hotel guest moved uneasily. "I am here wid Uncle Sam at me back. I am here to take de census, an' I'm here to do it quick. Gimme de facts in yer career, or I'll have to git it from yer relatives, see!"—Chicago Daily News.

A Theatrical Haunt.

"I suppose in your varied theatrical experience," said the matinee girl, "you have seen life in all the big cities. What is your favorite haunt?"

"Well, really 'haunts' are not my specialty," replied Mr. Barnes-Tormer, "although once I did play the ghost in Hamlet."—Philadelphia Press.

On to His Job.

Census Man—What is your occupation?

Loafington—Occupation?

Census Man—Yes. What do you do for a living?

Loafington—Oh, I solicit washing for my wife.—Chicago Daily News.

LOSS TO HOME RULE.

Hon. Justin McCarthy's Retirement from Political Life.

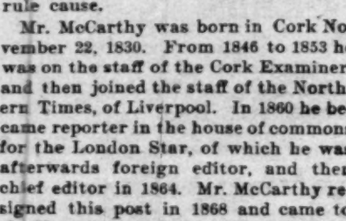
His Zeal in the Promotion of the Rights of Irishmen Made Him a Power in Parliament—Books He Has Written.

The retirement of Justin McCarthy from political and parliamentary activity, just announced, on account of failing health, takes out of British public life one of its ablest and worthiest men, and is a distinct loss to the Irish home rule cause.

Mr. McCarthy was born in Cork November 22, 1830. From 1846 to 1853 he was on the staff of the Cork Examiner, and then joined the staff of the Northern Times, of Liverpool. In 1860 he became reporter in the house of commons for the London Star, of which he was afterwards foreign editor, and then chief editor in 1864. Mr. McCarthy resigned this post in 1868 and came to the United States. Here he traveled for nearly three years, visiting 35 states. He then lived in New York for some time.

In 1879 Mr. McCarthy entered political life, being elected member of parliament for Longford, Ireland. He was reelected when the dissolution took place in 1880, in both instances without a contest. At the general election in 1885 he contested Derry, and was defeated by a majority of 29, but was immediately elected for Longford by an immense majority. In 1886 he contested Derry again, and was defeated by a majority of three, while at the same time he was returned for Longford unopposed. He claimed the Derry seat, and obtained it on petition, and then elected to sit for Derry.

Mr. McCarthy's activity in parliament has been chiefly known by his zeal for the home rule cause. He was vice president of the Irish parliamentary party in the house before the rejection of Parnell by the majority, when Mr. McCarthy was elected president, and has since been the head of



JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
(Famous Irish Historian Who Has Just Retired from Politics.)

the faction known by his name. He several times revisited America, chiefly in the interest of the home rule cause, for which he delivered many lectures.

Mr. McCarthy's literary work has been important. He is the author of several novels, including "The Waterdale Neighbors," 1867; "My Enemey's Daughter," 1869; "Lady Judith," 1871; "A Fair Saxon," 1873; "Linley Rochford," 1874; "Dear Lady Disdain," 1875; "Miss Misanthrope," 1877; "Donna Quixote," 1879; "The Comet of a Season," 1881; "Maid of Athens," 1883; "Camiola," 1885; "The Dictator," 1893; "Red Diamonds," 1893; also, in collaboration with Mrs. Campbell-Praed, "The Right Honorable," 1886; "The Rebel Rose," 1887, and "The Ladies' Gallery," 1888. He has also written "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays, and "Prohibitory Legislation in the United States." His most important work, however, is "A History of Our Own Times," 1878-'80, extending from the accession of Queen Victoria to the general election of 1880. Other historical studies by Mr. McCarthy are "A History of the Four Georges," "The Epoch of Reform" and a life of Sir Robert Peel. Mr. McCarthy has been in recent years a political writer on one of the London daily papers.

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